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Allies Bomb Benedictine Monastery; Allies to Forgo AMG Rule in France; Treasury Disowns Complex Tax Form

Shoe Strike in Marlboro; Relief Resolution Passed; Polish Premier's Trip Off

The World's Day—February 15, 1944

Massachusetts: Strikers Protest WLB Action

Vacation pay led 935 workers in the Curtis and Diamond shoe factories at Marlboro, Mass., into an unauthorized strike today, protesting against refusal of the New England War Labor Board to approve a $22,000 vacation item. At the WLB office in Boston it was explained the vacation concerned had already been taken last year.

Wellesley was leading Winchester in the intertown Fourth War Loan contest, and a number of cities and towns in Massachusetts went over their quotas as the midnight deadline of the campaign drew nearer. [Page 2.]

Exceptions from the 48-hour week for essential industry in the Greater Boston area should be given immediate attention by companies planning to make such requests, Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the War Manpower Commission, reported. [Page 2.]

Mrs. Hugo Cedergren, former Countess Elsa Bernadotte, niece of Swedish King, visiting Boston, reports she found English and Americans interned in Germany well treated in camps she has visited.

Retrial of the $50,000 libel suit of Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts against the Curtis Publishing Company opened today before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski and a Federal Jury in the U. S. District Court at Boston. [Page 2.]

Washington: Senate O. K.'s Relief Resolution

The Senate passed unanimously a resolution asking Secretary of State Cordell Hull to co-operate with Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland in setting up a relief system to feed populations deemed starving in Belgium, Norway, Poland, The Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill designed to make it a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act for any labor or management organization to make financial contributions toward election of Federal officials.

Alaska and the following 20 states have gone over the top in the $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan Drive, as announced by the Treasury: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The War Production Board is assuring the manufacture of adequate quantities of school textbooks and Bibles to meet essential requirements during 1944, according to Chairman Donald M. Nelson.

A United States technical mission will leave soon for Ethiopia to help produce more farm goods, the Foreign Economic Administration announced. Ethiopia can produce a surplus of food and agricultural products for the United Nations, it was pointed out.

In Europe: Polish Envoy's U. S. Trip Postponed

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, of the Government in exile in London, has postponed his intended visit to the United States, it has been announced, since his presence is required in London in connection with attempts to settle the Russian-Polish dispute.

Prime Minister Churchill is reported to have replied to Marshal Stalin's recent letter setting forth his views on the Russo-Polish dispute. Mr. Churchill is known to have talked with Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer before framing the answer.

A 7,000-square mile area off the French and Spanish coasts has been declared "dangerous to shipping" by the British Admiralty. It is believed to have been mined.

British Brigadier Edmund F. Davies, Chief of an Allied Military Mission to the Albanian Partisans, has been captured. He was wounded during a surprise attack by Albanians fighting with the Germans, and is now in a Tirana hospital, according to an official announcement.

The Moscow Radio reports that the Germans had killed 2,100 inhabitants of Zvenigordoka and driven 6,000 more into forced labor before the Russians recaptured the Ukrainian town on Feb. 3.

Another exchange of British and German war prisoners may follow the visit to London of Count Folke Bernadotte, Vice-President of the Swedish Red Cross. Count Bernadotte supervised technical arrangements for the exchange of last October.

Britain's budget deficit, from the beginning of the war to Jan. 31, amounts to £10,900,00,000, Ralph Assheton, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, disclosed in the House of Commons.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been elected an honorary member of the Athenaeum Club, one of London's oldest and most exclusive societies, in recognition of his "public services," according to an A. P. dispatch from London. Also elected to honorary membership was Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Americas: Uruguay Urged to Break With Spain

A resolution urging the Uruguayan Government to break diplomatic relations with Spain was adopted in Montevideo by the national convention of the Colorado Batllista Party, the majority group behind the Government.

Costa Rica's new President, Teodore Picado, will be inaugurated on May 8, it was announced in San Jose, where returns from Sunday's election gave 78,341 votes to the winner, backed by President Guardia and liberal groups, and 42,646 to former President Cortes, backed by conservatives.

Private reports circulated in Montevideo said that Argentina's Foreign Minister, Alberto Gilbert, had resigned.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

Weeks Takes His Seat In U. S. Senate

Presented by Walsh, the swearing-in ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Weeks and friends.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Massachusetts' new "interim" Senator, Sinclair Weeks, who is filling the seat left vacant by Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., when he entered the Army, was presented to the Senate today shortly after noon by Massachusetts' senior Senator, David I. Walsh.

David I. Walsh, Acting as President pro tem, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee administered the oath.

Mr. Weeks, who arrived in the Capital last Sunday accompanied by Mrs. Weeks and a few close friends, was thus officially welcomed not only into the nation's Upper House but into the Massachusetts Congressional delegation, that includes 14 Representatives.

Senator Weeks, Republican, and son of John W. Weeks, who served in the Senate a quarter century ago, and was Secretary of War in the Harding and Coolidge Administrations, will hold his seat only until the November elections. In an interview following his appointment by Governor Saltonstall, Senator Weeks made it clear he would not be a candidate for election in the fall. Governor Saltonstall, who has announce dhis intention to seek Massachusetts' second seat in the Senate, is expected to succeed Senator Weeks.

Massachusetts' new Senator is not expected to sit quietly during his few months in office. He has already spoken out on many of the important issues of the day and is expected to voice his opinions on the Senate floor.

Witnessing the swearing-in ceremonies on the hill today were Mrs. Weeks and a few close friends. For the moment the Senator and Mrs. Weeks are staying with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John Washington Davidge.

Because the Senator will be here such a short time they are not expected to establish a home here and bring their large and scattered family to the nation's capital.

Senator Weeks has held minor political posts prior to his present position. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen and Mayor of Newton, his native city, and has also served as Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

Congress didn't heed Treasury experts' call for action upon tax simplification.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Fifty million taxpayers who are now making out their 1943 income tax returns are discovering what Treasury experts have said all along, that it is probably the most confusing, most perplexing, and generally the most horrible tax form ever offered in American history.

And Treasury experts are quietly muttering to themselves—just softly enough so Congress doesn't hear them—"I told you so."

For the present accumulating rancor that is sweeping the nation was forecast by the Treasury experts who spent four or five months before legislative committees vainly trying to sell their ideas of tax simplification.

It is a shuddering kind of satisfaction that the Treasury gets in the present popular outcry, which will get louder before it gets softer. For the man in the street doesn't differentiate between the causes of his misery. He just blames "Washington," and probably the Bureau of Internal Revenue. But as Randolph E. Paul, General Counsel of the Treasury, explained to a Rhode Island tax institute on Jan. 14—"the Bureau is not a free agent; it works under a statute which it did not pass."

Taxes Just Grow

Mr. Paul's views were made even more clear in another speech reviewing the Treasury's fruitless efforts to gain tax simplification by eliminating the so-called "Victory Tax."

"Now," Mr. Paul commented drily, "that chicken has come home to roost."

It is no joke for the Treasury. Back in 1932 only 2,000,000 income tax returns were filed. This year there will be 50,000,000. The treasury tearfully explains it has every reason to want simplifica-

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U. S. and Britain agree to have de Gaulle committee take over in reconquered areas.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—There will be no Allied Military Government, AMG, for France.

This is the result of final agreement between London and Washington to extend to the French National Committee all the benefits accorded to a Government recognized as having provisional authority over its motherland as soon as it is liberated.

With the decision goes full acquiescence in the three major requests which have been made by the French Committee. These were:

1. Large-scale arming of the French Underground,
2. Adequate French military representation in the invading Allied armies,
3. French, not foreign, civil government immediately after liberation.

Full Recognition

Thus the French Committee is given every benefit of the full recognition which is officially granted to the formally recognized governments, even though the de jure recognition of the Committee as a government may be withheld on the ground that to recognize it might prejudice the full freedom of liberated France to express itself. But it certainly will be recognized in fact as the provisional political authority over Metropolitan France as it already has been recognized as the provisional authority over overseas France.

This solution of differences with the French Committee virtually completes the projected pattern for the political handling of liberated Europe. Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway already have been given formal guarantees that civil authority in their territories will be conferred at once on their existing governments, now in exile. Thus France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway all are assured that in their cases there will be no interregnum of military government. The moment the battle line has passed far enough beyond a liberated area for civilian government to function, that government will pass into the hands of their own recognized national authorities.

There will be no AMG transition period as in the case of Italy now, and as will be applied to Germany and other enemy countries.

This makes it clear that the concept of AMG functioning everywhere, in enemy or Allied occupied territory, as a transition government has been abandoned. It might conceivably be employed in Greece if that country is found on the day of liberation to be too exhausted and torn to resume its own civil government at once. But the general rule now has been established that AMG is an organ-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Wide World

Soviet and Finnish Envoys Confer

Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet Ambassador to Sweden, who was announced by the Finns to have been in conference with Juhu Paasikivi (inset), veteran Finnish statesman, who reportedly is in Sweden for the purpose of peace negotiations with Russia.

Step taken when Nazis turn abbey into fort; Russians pile up gains on Eastern Front.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces have been compelled to bomb and shell the ancient Benedictine monastery 1,800 feet above Cassino in Southern Italy. However, every precaution has been taken to protect the lives of the monks and Italian civilians who took refuge there.

Large fleets of Flying Fortresses reluctantly began the task of razing the old structure after the Germans refused to abandon the hilltop on which it is located. Three hundred Germans fled from the monastery when the first bombs fell, and were caught in artillery fire.

The abbey was founded in 529 and undoubtedly was one of the most historic Christian structures of its type in the world. Its destruction will be a cultural loss of no small consequence, but it is a military necessity. As long as the Germans employed the monastery as a fortress from which to dominate Cassino, Allied conguest of that vital bastion could not be assured.

Allied air power, meanwhile, is making its weight felt in other parts of Italy, as the weather again improves. More than 1,500 sorties have been flown in a 24-hour period over both the Cassino and Nettuno fronts and against seven rail centers to the north, over which German supplies must pass. There has been little news of ground fighting in the beachhead, but presumably the Allies retain the initiative they wrested from the Germans over the week end.

On the Eastern Front, the Russians continue to report marked successes in all sectors. The Germans admit a Soviet amphibious force has landed behind Narva in Estonia in an adaptation of the Allies' "leapfrogging" tactics in Italy.

New gains have been made in the Red Army's advance on the important northern rail center of Pskov. Russian artillery is shelling the Nazi bastion of Vitebsk. The Ukrainian iron center of Krivoi Rog has been further threatened by Russians driving in from the southwest.

And the Korsun battle zone, in which 10 decimated German divisions are trapped, has been squeezed to an area of 64 square miles, with the city of Korsun itself once more in Soviet hands.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reports that the British have clamped an embargo on shipping through the Bay of Biscay. This action parallels the efforts of American warships to halt German blockade runners moving from Japanese-held ports. Mr. Knox says it will reduce to a minimum and eventually eliminate transport of goods to Germany through France. It also should serve as an added instrument of Allied pressure against Spain.

In the Pacific, the Allied strategic position has been improved by the unopposed seizure of Umboi (Rooke) Island, between New Guinea and New Britain. This completes Allied domination of the Vitiaz and Dampier Straits, through which the Japanese formerly moved supplies, and provides one more base for operations against the western flank of the Nipponese outer defensive system.

Italy:

Fortresses Bomb Benedictine Abbey

Max Hill, NBC reporter on the Cassino front, radioed to New York that Allied artillery units began shelling the Benedictine monastery on Mt. Cassino in southern Italy after more than 100 American planes had bombed the build-

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Finland: Peace Talks On; Leningrad: How It Lived

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Finnish leader Juhu Kusti Paasikivi has conferred with the Russian Ambassador to Sweden, Mme. Alexandra Kollontay, and expects to meet with her again, a Finnish Legation source said today.

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported today to have advised Finland that it has no drastic designs upon Finnish territory but that if the Finns want peace they must surrender unconditionally and grant Russian forces use of all their air and sea bases as well as internal communications facilities.

The London News-Chronicle in a dispatch from Stockholm said

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A graphic word picture of the severe hardships endured by the heroic civil population of Leningrad at the height of the German siege is given by Edmund Stevens in the second of a series of special articles. Mr. Stevens has just made a detailed visit to the former Czarist Capital in the wake of the victorious Red Army troops of Gen. Leonid Govorov.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Feb. 15—Leningrad's darkest hour was in December, 1942, just before the Red Army recaptured Schüsselburg Fortress and eased the situation somewhat by re-establishing railway connection with the city. At that time the inhabitants' sole subsistence was a daily bread ration of 125 grams.

Eyewitnesses tell how gold, jewelry, and fine clothes were bartered for a crust of bread. In addition, the starving inhabitants had no firewood, water, or electricity, while the cold of one of the bitterest winters on record blew into unheated rooms through windows whose glass was shattered by bomb blasts.

Thousands perished, but the fact that Hitler's boast failed and the city held is a tremendous tribute to the heroic fortitude of the ordinary civilian inhabitants, of whom old women and children constituted the great majority, as all able-bodied men who could be spared joined the defense garrison.

Factories Close to Lines

Practically all of Leningrad's factories, including the vast Kirov (formerly Putilov) steel works on the western outskirts of the city almost within a stone's throw of the German lines continued to operate.

After communications had been re-established, the food situation in Leningrad gradually improved. The bread ration was progressively increased and today as regards food supply Leningrad is as

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

MacDonald Critics Charge Hostility to Civil Service

Charges that State Commissioner of Public Works Herman A. MacDonald was "hostile to civil service" and that he had disregarded regulations concerning overtime pay, meal allowances, sick leaves, and vacations, were made today before the Executive Council at a public hearing on the confirmation of Mr. MacDonald's reappointment by Governor Saltonstall.

More than 200 persons jammed the hearing room and overflowed into the fourth floor corridor at the State House as the hearing opened.

Mr. MacDonald's reappointment was sent to the Executive Council Feb. 2 and was referred to the Council's Committee on Nomination which voted unanimously to grant a public hearing. It was the first public hearing on a gubernatorial appointment since 1939.

A vigorous campaign to block the reappointment of Mr. MacDonald has been carried on by the Massachusetts State Council, Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

Appearing as counsel for the employees union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, Daniel J. Lyne of Boston told the Council, "Mr. MacDonald is temperamentally unfit to serve as Commissioner of Public Works. We do not come before the Council in a political way or in a personal way, nor are we concerned as to who is appointed, but we do oppose the confirmation of Mr. MacDonald."

The Massachusetts Civic League, represented by Miss Katherine

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President Is Urged to Drop Wallace; R. H. Cake to Head Willkie Campaign

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—Influential conservative Democrats who support President Roosevelt for a fourth term are urging the White House to reach out into entirely fresh fields for the 1944 Vice - Presidential candiate, it was learned today.

These political leaders of the Administration, whose strength has grown greatly within the councils of the Party during the past three years, are asking the President to accept this prescription for choosing his running mate at Chicago this July:

1. Taking a fourth term for granted, they strongly commend the selection of a new name and a new face on the Democratic Ticket.
2. They recommend that the Vice-President be a man who has not been a professional politician, and who is not connected with organization politics in the eyes of the country.
3. They desire a Vice-Presidential nominee who will manifestly command the confidence of business and industry
4. They are prepared to counsel the President to avoid anything approaching a conflict within the Party by insisting upon the re-nomination of Henry A. Wallace, in case Mr. Roosevelt has that in view.

The Democrats who are advancing these views are highly and strategically placed officials of the Party and they are in a posi-

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Grace B. Reynolds

Republican National Committeewoman from Indiana to head Women's Division of Willkie organization.

tion to bring considerable pressure to bear upon Mr. Roosevelt to accept their advice.

Actually, these leaders, who have always been loyal to the New Deal in the past, are advancing concrete suggestions for the Vice-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie last night formally announced his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination and selected Ralph H. Cake, Oregon's G. O. P. National Committeeman, as his pre-convention campaign manager.

The 1940 party nominee said at a press conference the Republicans can win the 1944 presidential election by offering proof to the electorate through its candidate and its platform that:

1. The United States can more effectively fight the war with a Republican instead of a Democrat as its Chief Executive.
2. The Republican Party has a more comprehensive understanding than the Democrats of America's postwar social and economic adjustments and responsibilities.
3. The G. O. P.'s interest in the understanding of the United States' role in world co-operation is stronger and deeper than that of the Democrats.

Mr. Willkie added that such a three-point program "must not be a mere cloak put on for political and campaign purposes but a deep and abiding belief" which must be carried by the Party's presidential candidate.

"The Republican Party, since it is out of power, is entitled to make legitimate criticism of and take advantage of errors of the party in power." Mr. Willkie said at Medford, Ore., en route to Portland from Sacramento, Calif.,

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Fruit Nuggets Cause 'Gold Rush' in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—An Oxford Street flower girl caused a near riot when she appeared yesterday with a few oranges—now as rare as gold nuggets in Britain—to sell as a sideline.

Police dispersed the hopeful customers and haled the girl into court, where she was fined 50 cents today for "obstructing the footway by causing a crowd to assemble."

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Weather Predictions

Fair and Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Medford, Sunday, Feb. 20.

Farm Colors British Election

LONDON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Britons who often profess bewilderment at the pace of American politics are embroiled now in a novel campaign which is providing relief from the strains of war.

Mixed up in the West Derbyshire special election are a peer, a cobbler's son, a butler-turned-politician, cows—and to some extent, Prime Minister Winston Churchill's prestige.

The whole country is watching for the balloting Feb. 17 as a possible test of the Government's policy of indorsing candidates.

Mr. Churchill is backing Lord Hartington, Conservative, young heir of the Duke of Devonshire and a member of the Cavendish family.

His chief opponent is a cobbler's son, bowler-hatted Alderman Tom White, Independent-Socialist.

A quarter of a century ago Mr. White's father won a seat in the House of Commons from a member of the Cavendish family by firing this question at this opponent:

"Can you milk a cow?"

The farmers' vote is important in the district and Mr. White's supporters raised the old chant in heckling the young peer.

Lord Hartington ignored the hecklers for some time, but began snapping back yesterday, challenging Mr. White "to do an hour's muck-raking on any farm he likes."

Mr. White cried that "the Marquis' interest in farming is limited to the rent roll. Last year, I reared and fed 50 pigs and maintained three cows and other farm livestock."

The third candidate is ex-butler Robert Goodall, independent-agriculturalist, whom no one is taking seriously—even Mr. Goodall.

He put up the entry fee, the equivalent of $600, which he must forfeit if he does not get at least one eighth of the vote cast.

Mr. Goodall made only one speech and then retired to his farm. He jokes about his chances, says that if he is not elected he is confident of achieving another ambition—to be "a really good cornet player."

Many Bay State Towns Top War Bond Quotas

Many Massachusetts communities went over the top in their Fourth War Loan quotas today as the drive neared its close tonight at midnight, the War Finance Committee reported.

A week of intense activity by local committee workers, the Boy Scout drive, and the three-day "Junior Minute Men" school campaign all served to boost lagging totals and bring the State closer to its $794,000,000 objective.

War Finance Committee officials expressed confidence that the final hours of the drive would bring the over-all total for Massachusetts within sight of the goal. At the close of business on Saturday the total of Massachusetts sales was $700,900,000, or 88.5 per cent of the over-all quota.

Wellesley was leading Winchester in the inter-town Fourth War Loan contest launched by the War Finance Committees of these two towns, according to the State War Finance Committee. The chairman of the Winchester committee was already looking forward to a "gloomy Sunday" in the opposition town, the penalty for trailing in the contest.

In eastern Massachusetts, Quincy became the first city to report topping its quota in both over-all and E bond sales. Towns which reported 100 per cent or better in the Fourth War Loan were Dover, Hingham, Milton, Needham, Walpole, Weston, and Wilmington.

Among the schools, Phillips Andover and Phillips Exeter Academies carried their ancient rivalry into the Fourth War Loan. It has just been disclosed that in a 12-day war bond contest conducted entirely by the boys of both schools, Andover bested its rival, by $22,265 to $21,415. The United States Treasury, hence, is the winner by $43,680.

Under the rules of the contest only the stamp purchases of the students in both schools counted. The contest was sponsored by the Phillipian and Exonian, school papers of each institution. Melvin L. Bergheim, of Brookline, Andover, and Richard Webster of Worcester, Exeter, directed the contest.

Final returns for 106 schools in Boston now show a total of $725,900 collected during the three-day campaign by the "Junior Minute Men."

Dorchester High School for Girls was the winner in the Boston contest, earning a special Treasury citation for selling a total of $29,094 in 594 bonds which amounted to $21.20 for each student. Girls Latin School was second with $15,606 from the sale of 363 bonds, amounting to $18 per capita.

The Solomon Lewenberg School led the intermediate division with $28,694, the largest total in the system, with the sale of 675 bonds, an average of $40.70 for each pupil. The Oliver Wendell Holmes School was second with a $24,838 total from 525 bonds, equal to $37.40 for each student.

The William Lloyd Garrison School led the elementary division with a total of $25,781 for 620 bonds, for an average of $30.20 for each pupil.

Tonight an old-fashioned carnival and auction at Lynn will be featured by the sale of a Japanese war bond, captured at Tarawa, which was donated to the Fourth War Loan drive by Lieut. Eddie Albert, U. S. N. R. "Speed" Riggs, radio auctioneer, will knock the bond down at the rally in the Lynn Armory. The rally is jointly sponsored by the Lynn war Finance Committee, War Activities Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Item.

Lynn also was host to the New England Sector War Bond Cavalcade. This touring Army show of 75 men and eight Wacs makes its final appearance tonight at Malden.

Three war heroes, Lieut. Clark Nichols, Air Force; Billy Morris, Merchant Marine, and Private William Murray, U. S. A., made their last contributions today to the Fourth War Loan at the Advertising Club of Boston luncheon.

New Refugee Trend to Stay Home Is Noted

A "wholesome trend" among European refugees to remain in their present neutral havens, and not to emigrate to other shores is one of the observations Dr. Robert C. Dexter, of Belmont, who has just returned to Boston after a year and a half in Europe, noted today.

During the past six months, refugees have sensed the approaching climax of the war, and are remaining as close to their countries as possible, ready to return to help rebuild them, he said.

Dr. Dexter is Executive Director for the Unitarian Service Committee, with headquarters in Boston, and is Acting Commissioner for Europe for the Committee. As such, he has had charge, with Mrs. Dexter, of European headquarters of the Committee in Lisbon, since 1942. His wife remained in Europe, and he expect to rejoin her in about six weeks.

Jewish refugees, especially from Germany and Poland, do not all share this feeling among refugees, he said today. However, many of the Jewish people who lived in countries such as Holland and Czechoslovakia, where they have been well treated, do hope to return and share in the rebuilding.

"This tendency against emigration is especially true of Spaniards," said Dr. Dexter. "They very definitely don't want to emigrate, but pla nto be on hand to participate in forming a new government."

Dr. Dexter visited the Unitarian office in Madrid, where thousands of refugees have been cared for. There are many more refugees in Spain than in Portugal, he said. Many of them are in prison. The Committee has been able to effect the release of a large number, and plans have been made to ship many to North Africa.

Mercury Offers Tailspin as Its Feb. 15 Exhibit

Comparatively balmy temperatures to which Bostonians awoke this morning, with thermometers at some points nearly 50 degrees higher than at the same hour yesterday morning, will be but a pleasant memory by tonight, according to G. Harold Noyes of the Boston Weather Bureau. The mercury is due to drop, like an express elevator, to points a few degrees above zero in the city, and probably to minus readings in the suburbs.

Among other results of the wind of gale force which roared through the city this morning, was the moving of the James M. Curley libel suit trial to a quieter lower floor of the Federal Building after the noon recess, to get away as much as possible from the howling of the wind outside the windows of the 15th floor, where the trial opened.

While the velocity of the wind was given by Mr. Noyes as 48 miles an hour, occasional gusts, he said, reached as high as 56 miles an hour.

Winter's icy grip will be thoroughly evident again by sundown, according to the Weather Bureau, and by tomorrow morning it is expected to be much colder.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Colder

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperature; strong winds tonight diminishing Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire: Partly cloudy with strong winds, snow flurries in the mountains tonight and Wednesday; cold wave tonight; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Vermont: Partly cloudy with snow flurries and strong winds tonight and Wednesday; cold wave tonight; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Fair and much colder with strong winds tonight; Wednesday fair with rising temperature and diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:27 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 4:52 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.

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A Mycologist When Not Rehearsing

Wide World

Boston Symphony Orchestra Violinist Studies Mushrooms

Between rehearsals and performances of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the musicians go in for hobbies. Here Julius Theodorowicz, a mycologist or mushroom expert—when he's not being a violinist or assistant concert master of the orchestra—is studying the fingerprint, or, rather, sporeprint of a specimen. Other members of the orchestra have their hobbies, too. Jacobus Langendoen, cellist, makes sketches, flattering and unflattering, of his friends, and Henry Fabrizio, cellist, takes a busman's holiday and makes cellos. They're so good that the cello virtuoso, Piatigorsky, amazed at the excellent qualities of a cello Fabrizio made for himself, ordered one like it. Rene Voisin, who plays the trumpet, has a sideline running a commercial rabbit farm.

Car Inspection Holiday Only for Duration of War

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the first things Massachusetts will do after the war is to revive semi-annual inspections of automobile equipment which the State failed to sponsor this winter for the first time in more than 10 years, it was stated today by State Registry of Motor Vehicle authorities.

Highway officials cannot forget that car inspection was a highly controversial issue back in 1930 when a legislative act made inspections compulsory. Hence they were quick today to deny that the wartime reduction from two to one car check-up this year was any indication that inspections were permanently on the way out.

Yet there are no substantial statistics upon which to base the contention of safety experts that car inspections are worth while, the Registry admits.

Automobile clubs, state officials, motorcar distributors, and safety agencies gave a solid affirmation today to the question: "Will Massachusetts return to automobile inspections on a semi-annual routine after the war?" It is one of those paradoxical theories that somehow has proved itself with few figures to support it.

One in Fall

Because of the manpower shortage and reduced driving, the Registry has limited car inspections to one in the fall. That one will be stretched out over the months of September and October, instead of being confined to the usual 30 days, the Registry announced. It was also revealed today that Massachusetts is now one of nine states which have either suspended or reduced the number of periodic inspections.

Three New England States, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, have decided that one instead of two inspections is enough during the war. Connecticut went the full distance to do away with car check-ups altogether for the duration.

Maine, on the other hand, has declined to reduce its semi-annual inspection routine. Outside of New England, Pennsylvania, New Mexico and Colorado have refused to make concessions to the war in their car inspections. Mississippi and New Jersey have reduced the number of inspections. Thus, for the records, only 14 of the 48 States have found it necessary to compel motorists to have their cars inspected.

Rhode Island is the only New England State that has felt right along that catching the careless driver is the focal point for all of its safety energies, hence has not required mechanical checkups.

Because of the wartime curtailments in inspections, nation-wide interest has been aroused in the apparent inclination of all 14 States to revive car check-ups on a peacetime basis after the war. The theory is that whereas it is virtually impossible under the present systems of investigation to determine the extent that the car is to blame for mishaps, faulty equipment plays a larger part in highway casualties "than meets the eye."

Brakes Didn't Work

"When a mishap occurs on the highways," declared one State highway official, "the investigators may report that the driver was rattled. But the underlying cause of the driver becoming rattled might very well be that his brakes didn't work. The brakes may have been off only enough to prevent his stopping within the required distance. A proper check-up would have averted that accident, even though the brakes may not have been far enough off to have caused complaint.

Trial of Curley's Libel Suit Begins in U. S. District Court

Re-trial of the $500,000 libel suit of Representative James M. Curley (D), Mass., against the Curtis Publishing Company over an article published in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 4, 1941, entitled "The Cardinal and Cold Roast Boston" opened today with Mr. Curley the first witness, before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski and a Federal Jury in the United States District Court at Boston.

The original trial, also before Judge Wyzanski and a jury, was in December, 1942. It ended when the jury failed to agree. The plaintiff alleged great damage from publication of the article to his political and social standing and otherwise. Mr. Curley alleged the articles to be "wicked and defamatory."

A jury was impaneled today after eight men had been challenged by Wendell P. Murray, counsel for Mr. Curley, or by John L. Hall, attorney for the Curtis Publishing Company. Harold D. Talbot, of Melrose, was appointed foreman of the jury. One of the men challenged was Edmund F. Curley, of Lynn, an accountant.

Mr. Murray, in his opening address to the jury, charged that the article was no ordinary libel, but was intended to destroy Mr. Curley politically. Mr. Hall protested that Mr. Murray was making an argument rather than opening.

On the witness stand Mr. Curley testified to his early life in Boston, to his efforts to acquire an education, and to his entrance into politics with election to many offices, including the governorship of the Commonwealth.

The only other witness besides Mr. Curley to be sworn at the opening of the trial for the plaintiff was Joseph A. Scolponeti, attorney and former member of the Boston Finance Commission by appointment of the then Governor Curley, and who is acting as associate counsel with Mr. Murray.

After a brief recess shortly before noon, Mr. Curley resumed the stand, identified the article, and said he had read it. Then Mr. Murray proceeded to read it to the jury.

Plants Urged to Apply at Once On 48-Hour-Week Exceptions

Employers in essential industry who seek exceptions from the 48-hour week were urged today by Leon J. Kowal, Boston Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, to begin work on their applications at once.

Requests for exceptions will be handled as they come in, on the basis of first come, first served, Mr. Kowal said. "Companies should not wait until the last minute," he commented.

Up to this morning he had received 30 requests, and he hoped to have them off his desk within a few days. The 48-hour week for the Greater Boston area goes into effect March 6.

The Area Director added that his office, located at 11 Beacon Street, was having copies of the 48-hour week order mimeographed, together with the form to be filled out by employers asking exceptions. He expected to have these papers mailed out later this week to all plants on the list of the War Production Board. This list includes all plants with war contracts and covers about 3,000.

No Notifications

Companies without war contracts but classified as essential industry by the War Manpower Commission will receive no notifications or exception forms. In case of need of such form or information, they can go to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service, have the plan explained to them, and receive a form, Mr. Kowal said.

"If request is made for an exception and a decision has not been given the firm by March 6, the firm will be allowed a temporary extension of time," he continued. "We will negotiate and give a reasonable period of time to work out a shedule of 48 hours in the various sections of a plant. We shall give at least 30 days to readjust from the date a decision is made."

Requests for exceptions will be passed on by the Labor-Management Committee of the WMC for this area.

The form which the WMC provides for employers making applications for exceptions contains three sections. The first, Section A, covering the work schedule of employees, begins by asking the total number of employees on a normal schedule work-week of 48 hours or more. Then a listing is asked of the employees on a normal scheduled work-week of less than 48 hours.

Five Groups

Those working less than 48 hours are divided into five groups, the number in each is asked, and also the total under 48 hours. The groups comprise (a) the number excluded from the 48-hour-week regulation because they are less than 16 years of age, (b) the number excluded because they are not available for full-time employment, (c) the number for whom exception is requested because of conflict with Federal, State or local laws or regulations, (d) the number for whom exception is requested because extension of the work-week to 48 hours would be impracticable in view of the nature of the operations or would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements, and (e) the number whose work-week will be extended to at least 48 hours.

The request for exception comes in Section B. This calls for a listing by occupation of the employees whose exemption from the 48-hour week is asked. Their number, scheduled weekly hours, and the proposed duration of the exception are to be filled out. The company must "Explain in detail for each group of workers listed above why extension of the work-week would be impracticable in view of the nature of the operations, or would not contribute to the reduction of labor requirements."

The final part of the two page form, Section C, is the "Release Schedule." It asks: "If workers will be released by extension of the work-week to 48 hours, list below the number of workers to be released in each occupation and the proposed release date."

Nazi Camps' Treatment Of Women Told

English and American civilian women interned with their children in the alien camps of Germany are being treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, according to Mrs. Hugo Cedergren of Sweden, the former Countess Elsa Bernadotte and a niece of King Gustav. In an interview at the Young Women's Christian Association, she told how, as a nentral and a Vice-President of the World's Y. W. C. A., she had been allowed inside the camps.

After four and a half years of internment, she said, the women, of course, showed the strain, and an important part of the Y. W. C. A. work is to keep them from sinking into a state of lethargy.

As far as she could ascertain, however, they have enough to eat and, while conditions are those of the crowded internment camp, they are fairly comfortable. Like the prisoners of war, she added, they do receive the parcels of food sent to them via the Red Cross.

Nazi camp authorities, she said, do not attempt to educate the children. Their training is undertaken by whatever teachers happen to be interned and by the children's mothers. The Y. W. C. A. workers give them notebooks, slates, pencils, textbooks and other materials.

Her husband, she reported, had visited a number of camps for war prisoners and talked with British and American soldiers. He is a worker for the Young Men's Christian Association. Conditions, he had told her, were satisfactory, and the men were properly fed and cared for.

Mrs. Cedergren has, since arriving in the United States, visited two camps for interned German women, and plans to visit more. She felt that conditions could not be too closely compared, since the time of imprisonment differed, and the United States has more food than have the European countries.

This afternoon she will be the guest of Harvard University, where she will visit the Widener Library, the new Houghton Library, the Fogg Museum of Art, and Memorial Church. There will be an informal tea and reception in her honor at the Faculty Club.

She arrived in Boston yesterday and last night addressed members of the Y. W. C. A., on the work which the world-wide organization has been doing for interned people, and the importance of planning for helping to rehabilitate them when the war is over.

Army Vehicles to Pay Toll

A toll charge of 20 cents for all military vehicles passing through Sumner Tunnel, regardless of size, will be put into effect beginning March 15, Mayor Tobin disclosed today.

Heretofore military vehicles have been allowed to pass through the tunnel without charge.

It was estimated by the Mayor that a 20 cent charge on each military vehicle will bring into the city treasury an additional revenue of approximately $50,000 a year. This figure is based upon an average of 30,000 trips a month made through the tunnel by military vehicles during the past year.

Public Works Commissioner George C. Hyland met with various military officers yesterday regarding the matter, and all agreed that a toll charge of 20 cents would be in order. Other tunnels throughout the country, including the Holland Tunnel between New Jersey and New York, are now making toll charges for military vehicles, he said.

Big Cut in U. S. Workers Urged

Elimination of 1,500,000 Federal employees who might otherwise be channelled into industry or used to relieve the manpower shortage, was urged today by Eugene W. Castle, President of Castle Films, Inc., of New York, who is touring the country and seeking to interest businessmen in the approaching presidential election.

Maintaining that he made his plea not as a politician, but as a businessman "not seeking public office," Mr. Castle, in addressing the Advertising Club of Boston said the Federal Government in World War I had 917,000 as compared with more than 3,200,000 persons during the present war.

"Public ouinion," he said, "should descend like a Niagora upon our elected and our appointed officials with the insistent and persistent demand that work be so streamlined and consilodated that 1,500,000 Federal employees can be dropped and that these Federal pay rollers can be assigned to industries and to relieving manpower shortages that now make it necessary to draft pre-Pearl Harbor fathers."

Earlier today, in an interview at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Mr. Castle said racial issues should and could be handled through local law enforcement agencies. He contended that a few well-managed arrests of incipient race agitators would "break up the prejudice problem."

He decried the attempts of politicians to make the racial issue a national one. "That's not the way to collect votes," he said. "Let the problem be settled right in each spot where the friction is."

"Let all the religions— Protestant, Roman Catholics, and Judaism—bring all their forces to bear and go forward on this problem of racial prejudice," Mr. Castle added. He said that in his opinion the Detroit riots were largely due to wartime congestion which placed together groups with already developed frictions and with too much money to spend.

Critics of MacDonald Heard

Continued from Page 1

Lyford, opposed confirmation of Commissioner MacDonald's appointment and criticized his conduct of public hearings on billboard regulations.

Miss Lyford, who said the League's chief contact with Mr. MacDonald was in regard to billboard matters, said the Commissioner was "prejudiced, arbitrary and unfair" in his method of conducting hearings. She charged that a number of illegal billboards were still standing throughout the State.

Mr. Lyne said he would show that Commissioner MacDonald had not shown proper respect for his employees and that he had referred to them on various occasions as "pikers" and "ingrates" and as "mental cases."

Specifically, he charged that Mr. MacDonald referred to public works employees as "ingrates" when a number of them appealed their civil service classification at the time the department was placed under civil service; that he used the term "pikers" in referring to employees at a meeting of state engineers at the Hotel Manger in October, 1943; and that he termed a World War veteran with 20 years of service in the department who had found it necessary to present many grievances "a mental case."

This occurred, Mr. Lyne said, at a hearing before the legislative commission on grievances and maintenance of state employees on Nov. 19, 1943.

MacDonald in Front Seat

Commissioner MacDonald, who occupied a front row seat at the hearing, appeared unruffled by the charges made by Mr. Lyne and other speakers, and took frequent notes. It was expected that he would address the Council in his own defense. Judge Hugh D. McLellan served as his counsel.

Describing Mr. MacDonald's alleged hostility to civil service, Mr. Lyne charged that the Commissioner said before the commission on grievances and maintenance of state employees on Nov. 19, 1943 that "Civil Service ice is one of the greatest rackets in the country."

He also quoted Mr. MacDonald as referring critically to "the civil service division's tremendous hold on personnel."

Counsel for the labor group said that the Commissioner ordered or permitted employees of his department to perform work for which they were not classified and added that State Director of Civil Service Ulysses J. Lupien had found it necessary to write Mr. MacDonald on Oct. 28, 1943, asking him to desist from this practice.

New England Votes in Congress

Roll calls on the soldiers' vote issue and the Commodity Credit Corporation extension bill were featured in Congressional sessions during the past week. Votes of New England Senators and Representatives on various roll calls follow:

The Senate

On Senator Overton's motion to sidetrack the Green-Lucas soldiers' vote bill to take up the House-passed state ballot measure (rejected 42 to 44):

Yeas

Brewster and White of Maine; Gerry of R. I.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Tobey of N. H.

Not Voting

Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Overton's motion to take up State Ballot Bill before completion of Green-Lucas Soldiers' Vote Bill (adopted 50 to 38):

Yeas

Brewster and White of Maine; Gerry of R. I.; Tobey of N. H.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Pairs

For: Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Ferguson's amendment to the Eastland-Rankin Soldiers' Vote Bill (State ballot) to provide that overseas voters who fail to receive State ballots may use Federal ballots (adopted 62 to 20):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Brewster and White of Maine; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Tobey of N. H.

Nays

None.

Not Voting

Gerry of R. I.

Pairs

For: Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Taft's two amendments to provide federal ballots if states failed to pass their own absentee voting laws by June 1, and to send Federal ballots only to voters whose states failed to enact state absentee voting laws (both rejected 41 to 45):

Yeas

Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.

On Senator Barkley's amendment attaching Green-Lucas soldiers' vote bill to Eastland-Rankin soldiers' vote bill (adopted 46 to 40):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Tobey of N. H.

Nays

Brewster and White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

On pasage of Green-Lucas soldiers' vote bill, providing Federal ballots to soldiers within United States only if their states fail to provide voting system by Aug. 1, and to those overseas in event state ballots do not reach them in time (adopted 47 to 38):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.; Tobey of N. H.

Nays

Brewster and White of Maine; Gerry of R. I.

Pairs

For: Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Taft's amendment to CCC extension bill to permit continuance of roll-back subsidies, but not to exceed expenditure of more than $1,500,000,000 within any year (rejected 26 to 49):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Nays

Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Brewster and White of Maine.

Not Voting

Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Pairs

For: Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Taft's amendment to CCC extension bill to authorize expenditure of $950,000,000 for food subsidies to hold down cost of living (rejected 16 to 64):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; White of Maine.

Nays

Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Green of R. I.; Maloney of Conn.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

On the Aiken - LaFollette amendment to the CCC extension bill to provide authorization for $500,000,000 for revival of food-stamp plan (rejected 29 to 46).

Yeas

Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; White of Maine.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.

Pairs

For—Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Pepper's amendment to the CCC extension bill, raising from 15 to 18 per cent "cost-of-living wage increases allowable under the so-called Little Steel formula since January, 1941" (rejected 12 to 57):

Yeas

Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; White of Maine.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.

Pairs

For: Bridges of N. H.

On Senator Clark's amendment to eliminate all subsidies of any character from the CCC bill (rejected 17 to 53):

Yeas

None.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Gerry and Green of R. I.; White of Maine.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.

On Senator Bankhead's bill to continue CCC for balance of 1944 but killing subsidies paid for benefit of retail grocers' and butchers' customers.

Yeas

Aiken and Austin of Vt.; Gerry of R. I.; White of Maine.

Nays

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; Green of R. I.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Bridges and Tobey of N. H.

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Senate Opposition Hits UNRRA's $1,350,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Opposition from within both major parties developed in the Senate today over a resolution which would authorize $1,350,000,000 for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The resolution, passed by the House, will be taken up by the Senate Wednesday with the 16-to-1 backing of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, the Committeeman who voted against it, said he would oppose giving "blanket authority to spend the people's money" on an agency operating outside the controls of this country.

"No one is more in sympathy with the objectives of UNRRA than am I," said Senator Gillette. "But we'll only have one vote among 44 nations. I don't like the idea of giving our financial backing to the tune of $1,350,000,000 with no controls over it whatsoever."

UNRRA is an agreement signed by 44 Governments for the relief of liberated Europe and the East.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, said he would offer an amendment specifying that the financial authorization be canceled if UNRRA's charter is changed from its present form without congressional agreement.

Senator Taft, like Senator Gillette, expressed approval of the theory of aiding war-stricken countries, but he said he would prefer that each nation finance and administer its own relief program. He objected to putting American cash into the internal relief setup without having more exact control over its use.

The resolution does not provide any funds for UNRRA. It is an expression from Congress authorizing appropriations up to $1,350,000,000 as they are needed.

Relief Gifts Pile Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Voluntary gifts to the Government for foreign relief now amount to $52,799.17, the Office of War Information reported today.

Donations ranging from $1 to $20,000 began coming in as soon as President Roosevelt set up machinery for foreign relief and rehabilitation, and have been arriving in a steady trickle since. Use of the funds is now being directored by the Foreign Economic Administration.

One check for $1,475.42 came from six women in San Salvador, who explained they had raised the money by selling articles of handiwork in a Christmas sale. The American Friends Service Committee gave $20,000 for the rehabilitation of refugees in North Africa.

One retired Methodist Minister in Cleveland, sending a check for $20, said the money came from his Confederate Army pension.

'Wrong Way' Sets 'Em Right

Wide World

Remember this man? He's the famous "Wrong Way" Corrigan, who flew a nine-year-old monoplane from New York to Ireland in July, 1938, and then announced he had meant to fly to Los Angeles. He now is a test pilot for the Douglas Aircraft Company at Santa Monica, Calif., and is pictured about to pull out for a test flight.

Navy Seeking More Officers For Sea Duty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The Navy called today for undetermined numbers of new officers qualified for sea duty.

"There is a steady demand for more trained men to staff the expanding fleet," it said.

That fleet already is the largest in the history of the Navy and is scheduled to include 80,000 landing craft and scores of new destroyer escorts as well as larger vessels by the end of this year.

To command those craft, the Navy said there is a special demand now for officers for amphibious operations, for cargo transports to supply beachheads on enemy shores, and for destroyer escorts which will convoy ships across the oceans.

To get the new officers, the Navy plans "increased rate of commissioning experienced enlisted personnel; advance graduation and commissioning of Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps students; possible speedup in other officer training groups; commissioning of general service officers from civilian life."

The Navy's officer personnel on Dec. 31 totaled 219,279 men.

Army Decides When Wacs Can Doff Khaki

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 15

Wacs, like their brothers in the Army, must stay in uniform except on specified occasions, the War Department said today.

Wacs, the Army said, may wear sports clothing when engaged in games and civilian dress when dining at home with not more than two guests.

The same regulations that apply to the wearing of Army uniforms hold for the WAC uniform—it is a violation of the National Defense Act for any person except a member of the WAC to wear their dress. An exception is made, however, for women war correspondents assigned to the WAC. They may wear the uniform without insignia.

River and Harbor Works Highlight Army Supply Bill

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Of $75,112,100 earmarked for the Corps of Engineers in an $86,911,440 Army supply bill submitted by the House Appropriations Committee, $46,800,000 is for river and harbor work, $25,500,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, $2,800,000 for flood control in the Sacramento River Valley in California, and $12,000 for miscellaneous civil works.

Providing for the 1945 civil functions of the War Department, the bill also includes $9,170,000 for the Panama Canal, $1,224,000 for cemeterial expenses, including new national cemeteries, $1,177,300 for maintenance and operation of the Soldiers' Home, and $227,840 for the Alaska communications system.

The river and harbor fund includes $2,000,000 for work on the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa; $1,000,000 for work on the Mississippi between the Ohio and the Missouri Rivers, $80,000 for work on the Gulf intracoastal waterway, $100,000 for open-channel work on the Ohio River, $200,000 for work on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, $250,000 for the Illinois waterway, and $43,170,000 for maintenance, operation, surveys, and miscellaneous expenses.

For general flood-control work, the committee recommended a token appropriation of only $100 and authorized the use of $12,115,000 of unexpended balances, on projects already started, $4,000,000 of which was ordered set aside for the preparation of detailed plans for projects to be undertaken after the war. Such work, if planned in advance, the Committee said, would help cushion the period of readjustment at the end of the war. Army engineers told the Committee that river-and-harbor and flood-control projects ready to be undertaken after the war would provide 800,000,000 man-hours of direct work.

Yield of Pulp

One hundred tons of pulpwood yield less than 30 tons of pulp.

Film Study Experiment Aimed At Breaking Up Intolerances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15—Collaborating with the Division of Visual Education of the Philadelphia Board of Public Education, the Division of Education of the Philadelphia Museum of Art is launching an experiment in the study of films aimed at breaking down racial, social, and political intolerances.

The two educational bodies have chosen young people from the city's senior high schools, 100 strong, rather than adults, as a nucleus for the new Film Critics Club.

Sponsors Listed

Behind the program are E. M. Benson, head of the Museum's educational activities, and Paul E. Long, assistant to Dr. John T. Garman, Director of Visual Education for the city. Leaders in various allied fields have been asked to take part in the program.

Among these are the three motion picture critics of the Philadelphia newspapers, Elsie Finn, who has made a special study of the treatment of minority peoples in films, and Laura Lee and Mildred Martin; George F. Kearney, newsman; Dorothy Grafly, writer and lecturer on art; John F. Lewis, Jr., President of the Art Alliance and Academy of Music; Earl B. Milliette, Director of Fine and Industrial Arts of the Board of Public Education; Philip Ragan, active in the design and production of silhouette motion picture cartoons for the war effort in Canada; Bertram L. Litton, John E. Mason, Mrs. Dorothy B. Crawford, and Lillian Milner, representatives of various film producing companies, and others.

Meetings of the Film Critics Club will be held on alternate Saturday mornings at the Museum, beginning Feb. 26, continuing through June 3, during which time significant films in the Museum's current series, "This Is Your World," will be made available.

The type of film to be studied and discussed is suggested in such titles as "Elephant Boy," from India; "Comradeship" and "Girls in Uniform," from pre-Hitler Germany; "Time in the Sun" and "Death Day," from Mexico; "New Earth, 1934," from the Netherlands; war and prewar films from Russia; "Spanish Earth, 1937," and "Inside Fascist Spain, 1943," as well as American films, including "Our Town" and "Ruggles of Red Gap."

Receptive Audience

In putting young people first, Mr. Benson feels that the program will meet a receptive audience.

"Most adults," he said yesterday, "have reached a stage where new ideas seem to generate more hostility than friendliness. Consequently the program might meet resentment as a defense against its ideas, rather than receptivity toward such ideas."

It will be the purpose of the program to show the human similarities among all peoples, whether they live in other lands under other conditions or whether they are minorities, racial or social, in America itself.

"I remember as a child," Mr. Benson continued, "the Yellow Peril scare that became so real to us that we were afraid to go into a Chinese laundry. We thought all Chinese were a menace to our welfare. It is this sort of unintelligent antipathy that I feel can be broken down through the use of films."

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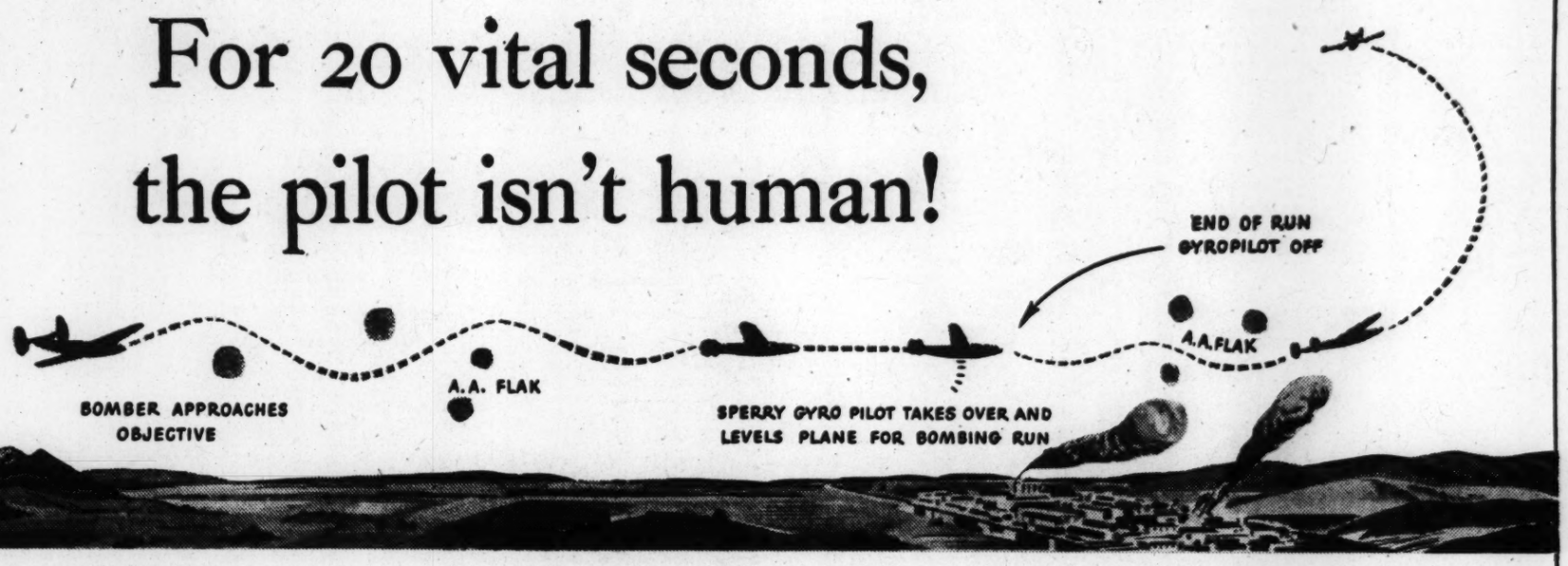

THREE HOURS after leaving its base, an American bomber approaches its target. And now come the breathless 20 seconds that determine the success or failure of the bomber's mission.

During the vital 20 seconds of the final bombing run the pilot's hands are not on the controls.

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And now . . . unless the plane is held exactly on the course that the bombardier directs . . . the bombs will miss, and all the nervous hours of the flight will be wasted.

During these 20 seconds that determine whether the bombs hit or miss, the pilot of this bomber isn't human. It's a machine—the Sperry Electronic Gyropilot. American fliers have nicknamed it Elmer. The British call it George.

The Sperry Gyropilot holds the bomber on its bombing run with nerveless precision. Its errorless control is far steadier than that of any man. It is one of the big reasons for the accuracy of American high-level precision bombing.

Not only does the Gyropilot do this, but, going to and from the target, it holds the big ships in level flight and on any set course with no hand at the controls.

Surprisingly enough, this amazing device is almost as old as the airplane itself. Sperry invented and built a workable Gyropilot before the first World War.

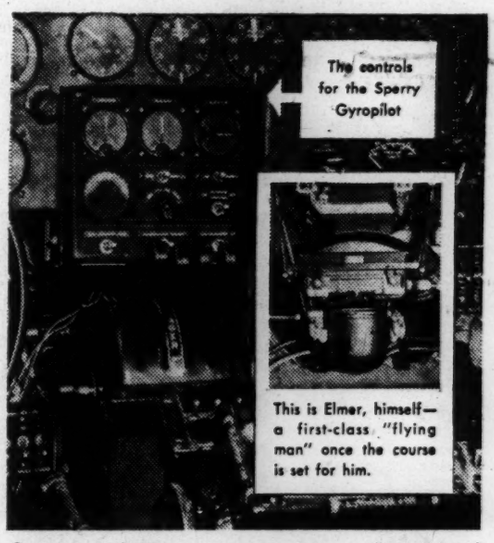
Pioneering and development work continued. In 1933, Wiley Post flew around the world alone with the aid of a Sperry Gyropilot.

Soon after that, Sperry Gyropilots became standard equipment on American transport planes. When the world was again plunged into war, the device was quickly adapted to give it the precision needed for bombing work.

Today, the job of sending the Gyropilot off to war is too big for any one company. So, in addition to Sperry, A.C. Sparkplug Division of General Motors is turning out large quantities, and other types of Sperry Gyropilots are being made by Electric Auto-Lite Co. and Eversharp, Inc.

Birth of the Gyropilot. The late Lawrence Sperry and his mechanic leave the controls, while the great-great-grandfather of all Gyropilots holds the plane level on its course. (France, 1914.)

The Gyropilot is but one of several hundred precision devices, for war and peace, developed and manufactured by the three Sperry companies. Solving difficult technical problems through research, invention, and precision engineering is Sperry's business, and we work at it constantly, for our enemies are smart and resourceful, and it requires all of our ingenuity to keep ahead of them.



Section of the instrument panel on a Consolidated Liberator B-24, showing the controls for the Sperry Gyropilot. Once set on a course, nothing less than sheer destruction can affect its efficiency.

When the war is over, the Gyropilot, along with many other products of Sperry, will return to the work of a world at peace.

★ *LET'S ALL KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK* ★

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Foreword to Ballet Russe—Stage News—'Rosalinda' Director Explains

Road Reports on 'Red Poppy,' Soon to Be Seen in Boston

By Margaret Lloyd

The four new ballets which the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will bring to the Boston Opera House, March 7-11, have all been performed on the company's road tour across the continent, and will be seen for the first time in New York at the City Center this spring.

Of the new works, Igor Schwezoff's streamlined version of the popular (and complicated) Soviet ballet, "The Red Poppy," with scenery and costumes by Boris Aronson, is perhaps the most important. Of it, Chicago's bright dance critic, Ann Barzell, reviewing the Chicago season at the Civic Opera House in October, wrote in the November Dance News:

"'The Red Poppy' does not follow the original libretto, and the Glière music is cut to suit the one-act ballet form. It's not a great ballet but is a popular success because it is colorful and serves as a vehicle for the company's great stars.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The plot, to which no one—including choregrapher Schwezoff—pays attention, concerns the love of a Russian sailor and a Chinese girl—against a background of Russian, American and British sailors and a Japanese menace in the shape of a barroom proprietor.

"The barroom is background for a series of solo dances, each in turn bringing the house down. Alexandra Danilova as Tai Hoa, the Chinese girl, has a variation in which the beautiful precision of her pointe work is a delight. Frederic Franklin is at his electrifying best in a robust sailor dance, and Igor Youskevitch's air turns and grand pirouettes are as smooth as ever in the Ribbon Dance, wherein he manipulates a long streamer in the manner of a Chinese juggler."

Youskevitch, that great classical dancer, has recently become a member of the United States Navy, and according to the latest reports, his part is taken by Leon Danielian. Of the latter dancer Miss Barzell said: "Leon Danielian as the leading Phoenix makes good use of his remarkable elevation.

♪ ♪ ♪

"The high point of 'The Red Poppy,' is, as expected, the dancing to the well-known Russian Sailors' Dance. This is performed by a group led by Franklin with a united front of British, American and Chinese encouraging them. James Starbuck (now out of the company) is particularly good as an American sailor.

"The finale of 'Red Poppy' is unadulterated corn set to the Internationale. Fortunately, it is short and forgotten before the first curtain calls have been taken."

"The Red Poppy," in three acts and six scenes, book by M. T. Kurilko, music by R. M. Glière, scenery by B. Erbstein, and production by F. V. Lopukhov, was first produced at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow, in 1927, and has never lost its hold on the Russian public.

Igor Schwezoff, the present choregrapher, danced in it in Russia, and presumably knows whereof he adapts. He came to the United States with Col. W. de Basil's Original Ballet Russe via Australia, in the fall of 1940, when his ballet, "The Eternal Struggle," to Schumann's "Études Symphoniques," was produced. He served for a while in the United States Army, but was honorably discharged, and is now teaching in New York.

A vivid account of his life in Russia during the revolutionary years, and adventures from Vladivostok to Amsterdam, is given in his prize-winning autobiography, "Borzoi" (in England), published in the United States as "Russian Somersault."

Concert Notes

A concert of songs and chamber music by Hubert Lamb of the Wellesley College Department of Music will be presented in Billings Hall this evening. The program will include selections by Norma Farber, soprano; James Papoutsakis, flute; Richard Burgin, violin; Eugene Lehner, viola; Jean Bedetti, cello; and the Wellesley College Madrigal Group. The choruses and songs to be presented are settings of poems by Archibald MacLeish, Carl Sandburg, and John Donne. The concert is open to the public without charge.

♪ ♪ ♪

The second concert of the Boston String Quartet will be given in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Sunday evening, Feb. 20, at 8:30., The Quartet will be assisted by Beveridge Webster, pianist. The program comprises Bloch's Piano Quintet and Fauré's Piano Quartet in G minor, op. 45.

♪ ♪ ♪

A change in Claudio Arrau's program lists the Bethoven Sonata in E flat major, op 31, No. 3, in place of the originally announced Variations by Brahms. The South American pianist will play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

♪ ♪ ♪

The performers named for the second concert of the Boston Society of Early Music, Women's City Club, evening of Feb. 24, are Sylvia Marlowe, harpsichordist; Georges Laurent, flutist; and Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba player. Composers represented on the program are Lotti, Abel, Handel, Bach, Rameau and Couperin.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Request Program of the Don Cossack Chorus' concert in Symphony Hall, Washington's Birthday night, will include "Recollections of Tchaikovsky," Cradle Song "The Bell Monotonously Tinkles," "Stenka Razin," and "Farewell to Civilian Life." There will be two groups of Cossack dances on the program.

© Universal

Trio From 'His Butler's Sister'

Franchot Tone, Deanna Durbin, and Pat O'Brien in the film arriving today at the Keith Memorial.

Olga Coelho From Brazil

Olga Coelho, Brazilian soprano and guitarist, is making her stage debut in this country in "Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue" now at the Boston Opera House.

Since her arrival in the United States over a year ago, she has, however, made many radio and concert appearances. She was soloist at the thirteenth annual festival of music and fine arts at Fisk University, sang at the Music Educators National Conference in Milwaukee, and was one of five artists selected to honor Walter Damrosch at a tribute dinner in New York. She has made many appearances at supper clubs, and was chosen to sing in the dedication program of the Columbia Broadcasting Company's Latin-American network.

Honored by the Brazilian Government in 1936 for her interpretations of Brazilian folk music, Miss Coelho has had ample opportunity to observe at firsthand many of the influences which have helped to make this folk music.

Born in Manaus, she heard there the Indian tunes and melodies which have become part of her repertory. While she was still a child her family moved to Bahia, a city on the coast, once a center of the African slave trade. Bahia still has traces of those days in Negro spirituals and Congo chants, sounds and chants which have influenced Brazilian music.

Olga Coelho's formal musical education began when the family moved to Rio. There she studied piano and voice, and later the guitar, which she uses to accompany herself.

After she married Gaspar Coelho, Brazilian poet and authority on folklore and music, they worked together to create a repertory of folk music.

In 1936 she embarked on an extended European tour, appearing in virtually every country on the Continent as well as in London. She made additional swings around the same circuit in 1937 and 1938. In 1939, she toured Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands East Indies and South Africa.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Of the Record." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Young Britain. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.

'Decision' Scheduled For April 10

Edward Choate, producer of "Decision," Edward Chodorov's play that recently spent a week at the Wilbur in Boston, is planning to send another company on the road. Boston is expected to be the first stop, starting Monday, April 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Ramshackle Inn," which was once in Boston and is still running in New York, will have Cora Witherspoon and Margaret Callahan in the cast in place of Ruth Gates and Ruth Holden.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue" will go to Chicago, it is said, at the conclusion of its present engagement at the Boston Opera House Saturday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

When "Dream With Music" makes its debut in Boston early in April, its cast will include Talum, Polish wrestler, as a genie.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Motleys have been commissioned by George Abbott to design the costumes for the new comedy, "A Highland Fling," scheduled to arrive at the Wilbur the end of this month.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Manhattan opening of "Thank You, Svoboda," has been set for March 1 at the Mansfield Theater in New York. The comedy in which Sam Jaffe will star, begins a 10-day engagement at the Plymouth in Boston, Thursday, Feb. 17. The production is said to be "heavy," requiring about two baggage cars of scenery and a sizable crew of stagehands.

'Church of the Air' Program Feb. 20

Lowell F. Kennett, Christian Science Wartime Minister at Fort Knox, Ky., will conduct the next program in the Columbia "Church of the Air" series on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 1 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be, "Divine Protection."

Mrs. Marcia Hamilton Carmen, soloist, will sing hymns 99, "He that hath God his guardian made," 208, "O gentle presence," by Mary Baker Eddy, and 148 "In heavenly Love abiding," in the Christian Science Hymnal. She will be accompanied by Herbert Koch, organist.

This program will originate from Station WHAS, the Louisville, Ky., outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island, and Station WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

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Barbara Mullen

In "Jeannie," coming Wednesday to the Majestic and Normandie.

Fiedler on Radio

Arthur Fiedler, Pops conductor, will lead the Wallenstein Sinfonietta in a series of six coast-to-coast broadcasts from Station WOR in New York City on Tuesday evenings at 11:30 to 12 p. m. from Feb. 15 to March 20. These broadcasts will be heard over WNAC in Boston. Alfred Wallenstein is at present conducting the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," will be revivied by Erwin Piscator on Feb. 21 at the New School for Social Research in New York.

Brentano Finds Story Line Important Part of Operetta

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Since the days when Winthrop Ames restudied the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and brought them to the stage as freshly as if they were new, probably no producer has given more pleasure to Americans who like operetta than Felix Brentano has provided with his revivals of "Rosalinda" (Die Fledermaus) and "The Merry Widow," for the New Opera Company. The former is now at the Shubert Theater, Boston, and the latter is in its twenty-eighth New York week.

"There are profound differences between the European theater and that of America," Mr. Brentano explained to an interviewer recently. "When I came to America some years ago from Vienna, where I was born, I tried to interest New York producers in several light operas that had been great successes on the Continent. But everywhere the answer was the same: 'No, they won't go here.' I could not believe this at first, but the more I studied American audiences the more I came to agree with the producers. For the European makes a social event of his theatergoing, and what he sees does not matter so much as it does in America, where people go to the theater primarily for entertainment. They take an essentially dramatic interest, even in an operetta. That means that there must be continuity of story line to sustain this interest."

Mr. Brentano went on to say, in effect, that "Die Fledermaus" hadn't done well enough in its recent revivals as "As One Wonderful Night" and "Champagne Sec" to interest managers when he sought to promote another revival. They were only partly convinced when he explained that the operetta had probably failed because attempts had been made to Americanize its book. When he got his chance to produce for the New Opera Company he proved that he was right—that the Strauss piece would entertain New York audiences if it were kept gay and altogether Viennese. It recently concluded a 15-months run in New York.

"The Merry Widow" presented a real problem of recapturing interest while still preserving the original atmosphere. Nothing less than a new book would do, Mr. Brentano felt, and he set Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts to work one out.

The duet with its waltz didn't come until the last act in the original version. This seemed a long time to wait for the music that made the piece famous, so Mr. Brentano moved the first hearing of it to a point about two thirds through the second act.

One long stretch of dialogue in act one would be tedious, Mr. Brentano felt, so he introduces a polka, when the prince breaks a vase. This vase business is a novelty, too, and it provides another opening for music and a dance to go with the motions of the brooms used to sweep up the fragments. Robert Stolz composed this music, using Lehár themes.

The Balanchine ballet is another addition that heightened the first-night interest in the revival last August. There was a further surprise in the last act when Lubov Roudenko danced the can-can, which was not in the original production.

Popoff has always been played with a good deal of buffoonery, but it was necessary to have him acted "straight" under the new story plan. For he was a state dignitary for all his makeshifts to keep up appearances. Melville Cooper attains to a nice feeling of comic dignity in this part, and Popoff becomes the driving element of the story.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Band Concert.
3:15 p. m.—"Novatime"; Music.
3:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale; Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News.
6:15 p. m.—Serenade: Jim Boring.
6:45 p. m.—Noel Coward Program.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

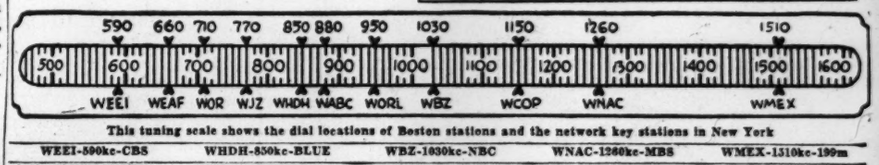
WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	"WACS You Know"	'Ma Perkins': sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45	"Help Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Right to Happiness': sk	Variety show with or	Gene Autry's Cowboys
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	'Lean Back and Listen'	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30	Income Tax Talk	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45	Defense; "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch	Bobby Byrne's Orch
5:00	Five O' Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Eddy Duchin's Or
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	'Follies'; Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	'American Women'	'Capt. Midnight': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports program
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Talk; Music	Musical program	Negro History: Music
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader": Songs	The World's Front Page	Internal Revenue Spkr.
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Your Income Tax	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Or.	WAVES' Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Metropolitan Opera U.	Ronald Colman: B Burns	"Confidentially Yours"	Roxbury Memorial H. S.
7:45	Hour; songs; or	S. A.; soloists	Man to Remember	Fred Lang, news	Roundtable Discussion
8:00	'Big Town': drama	"Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms: inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15	'Big Town': drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Judy Canova Show:	Ed "Archie" Gardner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	comedy; or.; News	guest; Laird Cregar	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Glenn Miller's Orch.
9:00	Burns & Allen	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater": dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	show; F. Astaire	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"	"Believe It or Not"	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to Nation:	Bob Strong's Orch.	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air;	Variety Hour
9:45	Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"Food Outlook for '44"	Variety Hour
10:00	Final CBS War-	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	American Forum of Air	News service
10:15	Bond Show	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Bob Hope Variety Show	Sunny Skylar, songs	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
10:30	Rep. G. W. Landis	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Concert Album	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	Guy Lombardo's Or	Harry Horlick's Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Or.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	Fisher's program	Ameche's drama	"Sinfonietta"; Arthur	Day's End: music
11:45	Jimmy Dorsey's Or.	Dance Orch.; News	T. Yashima's 'New Sun'	Fiedler, guest cond.	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Music	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Drama; Music; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Listen, Milady	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Piano; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Talk; Wildwood Church	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45	Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River": drama	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music; S. Amer. Music	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30	'Open Door': sk	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	'Strike on Rabaul': dr.	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life': sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow: dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	"Music for You"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	David Harum': sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Musical program
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	'You're Telling Da'	News service	Musicale: News
12:30	'Helen Trent': sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Mary Foster": sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Music Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children': sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Metropolitan Opera	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Tales of the World"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	'Caribbean': drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins': sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots.	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	'Right to Hppiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Drama; Musical program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch.	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Life to the Front	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones: sketch.	Mystery Drama, with	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	Your Income Tax	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Santos Ortega	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Shep Field's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Nowa, mc	Dick Tracy, sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews" dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Drama	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sk	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	Snapshots; Songs	Negro History: Music
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	H S Palmer; Rail Policy	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James' Orch	Treasury Star Parade	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	"Strings That Sing"	"Halls of Montezuma"	Irish-American Musical
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Marine Corps Series	Program
8:00	Monty Woolley and	Watch World Go By	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	Cecil Brown, news	'This Is France'
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch.	comedy mystery drama	F. Oursler; Paul McNutt	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Hilde-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt; News	Bartletts": drama	garde; H. Sosnick's Or.	L. Romay; D. Rodney	Dr. Hans Nathan: Music
9:00	Frank Sinatra Mu-	Network program	Eddie Cantor's Show:	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pistol,
9:15	sical Variety Show	Network program	guest, Betty Hutton	"Believe It or Not"	String Quartet No. 1
9:30	Jack Carson Show:	Chet Sykes' Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"Soldiers With Wings"	Classical Album: Pistol,
9:45	guest; Ann Sothern	Dance orchestra; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	R. Hussey; R. Benchley	String Quartet No. 1
10:00	Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Local sports
10:15	Victor Herbert	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Sports Preview; A. Ward	Local sports
10:30	Morton Gould's Or	The Symphonette; M.	Kay Kyser's College of	A. Ford Hinrichs, Ins.	Local sports
10:45	Alec Templeton	Piastro, conductor	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	News service
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Dick Jurgens	Weather; Bump Hadley	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:30	Marjorie Radevan;	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	M. Paulee; Songs	Lou Bresse's Or.; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS ORPHEUM, 9:15 A. M. OPEN STATE 11:15 A. M.
ROSALIND RUSSELL BRIAN AHERNE
"WHAT A WOMAN"
WILLARD PARKER
plus "Swing Out the Blues"
STARTS THURSDAY
"Lassie Come Home"
IN TECHNICOLOR

KEITH MEMORIAL
Deanna Durbin · Pat O'Brien
FRANCHOT TONE
'His Butler's Sister'
WEEK-END PASS Martha O'Driscoll

UPTOWN Very Popular Prices HUNT. & MASS. AVE.
'LADY TAKES A CHANCE'
MARGO—JOHN CARRADINE
"GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW"
Open to Public

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY NOW
Bette DAVIS • Miriam HOPKINS
"OLD ACQUAINTANCE"
Plus "Minesweeper"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Cary GRANT • John GARFIELD
"DESTINATION TOKYO"
Plus "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout"

BOSTON
Aaron Richmond presents
SOUTH AMERICA'S GREATEST PIANIST
SUN. 3:30 SYMPHONY HALL
"Electrifying performance . . . worth standing up and cheering for."—N. Y. Post
TICKETS TODAY $1.10 to $2.75
ARRAU
THIS FRI. 12:15—Symphony Luncheon
Copley-Plaza $2.20—Reservations Now
GOLDOVSKY on SCHUMANN
FEB. 22 at 3:30—MISCHA ELMAN
FEB. 22 at 8:30—DON COSSACKS
REMAINING TICKETS at SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT SEATS NOW FOR THIS WEEK AND NEXT
NATION'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
The New Opera Company Production
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
Reinhardt-Korngold Version—Company of 100
Direct from Two Seasons in New York
MATINEE WED. & SAT. 1.10 to 2.75
Eves (exc Sat) 1.10 to 3.30 Sat Eve 1.10 to 3.85

PLYMOUTH — Opens This Thursday
10 DAYS ONLY—PRIOR BROWN
MILTON BARON presents
SAM JAFFE in Thank you, Svoboda
a Comedy Drama by H. S. KRAFT
SEATS NOW. EVGS 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75
Mats. Sat. 19. Tues 22, Sat. 26. 55c to 2.20

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE LAST WEEK MAT. TOM'W
VINCENT YOUMANS'
BALLET REVUE
By MASSINE and Van Grona
Company of 150 Symphony Orchestra
Eves. 8:30 P. M. Prices: Eves. 55c to $2.75
Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.65—Sat. Mat. 55c to $2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY
Joan ARTHUR John WAYNE Lucile Watson
A Lady Takes a Chance
Wednesday Revive Day
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
"NOTHING SACRED"

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"The best-written, best-acted and best-directed play I have seen this season." — Chapman, News
DECISION
A New Play by EDWARD CHODOROV
Raymond Greenleaf, Gwen Anderson, Larry Hugo
BELASCO Thea., 44th E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat., Sun. & Feb. 22

3 MATS. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Eves. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in HARRIET "A HIT!" —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Mats. Next Week: Tues., Thur., Sat. No Eve. Perf. Feb. 22

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Special Matinee Washington's Birthday

Katharine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS AND FRIENDS
by DODIE SMITH
Katharine CORNELL Raymond MASSEY
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th West of Broadway CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30, $3.85-1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.
Special Mat. Washington's Birthday

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A rare contribution to the theatre season." — Morehouse, Sun.
LE GALLIENNE • SCHILDKRAUT
THE CHERRY ORCHARD
Staged: Eva Le Gallienne & Margaret Webster
NATIONAL, 41 St. West of B'way. PE. 6-3220
Evgs. 8:40. Wed., Sat. and Feb. 23 at 2:40.

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
Jan KIEPURA
in the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC, W. 44 St. CI. 6-9750. Mat. Feb. 22.
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30

11th MONTH of Fun and Excitement!
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH
HARRYHORE Theatre, 47th, W. of B'way. CI. 6-8300
Evenings, 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present
WINGED VICTORY
by MOSS HART
Curtain 8:15 and 2:15 Sharp
PERF. NIGHTLY incl. SUNDAY (No Perf. Mon.)
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
44TH ST. THEA. West of B'way. LA. 4-4337

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S
LIFEBOAT
Starring TALLULAH BANKHEAD
with WILLIAM BENDIX
by JOHN STEINBECK
ASTOR B'WAY & 45TH ST

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by REUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI. 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

"A definite hit . . . gay, glib, daffy—enormously funny."—Morehouse, Sun.
MAX GORDON presents
RUTH GORDON in OVER TWENTY-ONE
MUSIC BOX, 45th St. W. of B'way. CI.

Equal Rights Amendment Declared Gaining Support

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With Vice-President Wallace and Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana coming out for it on the Democratic side and Representative Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Leader, saying the Republicans are for it, the momentum behind the equal rights amendment now pending in Congress is growing stronger every minute, Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller declared today. She believes that both parties will pledge support of it in their 1944 platforms.

She contended that labor men are among its chief opponents and that the main reason for their opposition is fear that women will want to keep their jobs after the war.

Mrs. Miller, who is Congressional Chairman of the National Woman's Party and Democratic National Committeewoman for Pennsylvania, is in Boston to address a meeting at the College Club this evening sponsored by the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party. She will discuss what the amendment will do for women.

What It Will Do

It will do away with discriminations and injustices against them, she said, in an interview this morning. It will mean, she held, that women will be able to serve on juries, that they will be able to handle their property without the consent of their husbands, that they will not be subject to such wage inequalities as exist under the War Labor Board in Washington, for instance, where men accountants receive $35 a week and women $10 or $15 less.

Reminded that few if any labor groups seem to be backing the amendment, she declared that if women in industry really studied it, they would want it. "Just ask the women in the printing trades in New York if they want it," she said. "Since a law was passed there forbidding women to work overtime, they have only been able to earn about half of the $45 they used to make." This is due, she explained, to the fact that much work in the printing trades comes in rush orders, which may necessitate two or three hours overtime in the evening. "Women can't take advantage of this, but the men can," she stated. "Those women are strong for the amendment."

Protective Legislation

Asked about the effect of the amendment on other so-called protective legislation for women, such as minimum wage laws and no night work, she scored the idea there should be protective laws for women alone. "Work at night in industry is usually easier and higher paid. There is no chivalry in keeping women from enjoying those benefits," she argued.

She said she knew of a fine girls' orchestra in Conencticut that had to disband because no woman in that State is allowed to work after 10 p. m. As for minimum wage laws for women, she asserted that men often take advantage of these to keep women's salaries down, and that in Ohio at least, during the depression, men underbid the women's minimum wage scale and thus took jobs away from them.

Mothercraft Club

Formation of Junior Garden Clubs as wholesome outlets for teenage energies was urged by Mrs. Frank T. White of the Massachusetts Federation of Garden Clubs at yesterday's meeting of the Mothercraft Club at the Hotel Lenox. Such clubs, she said, can contribute not only to the production of victory foods but to the health and happiness of family groups during these days of unrest.

Mrs. White was one of several speakers on a forum dealing with different phases of a well-balanced mothercraft program. Mrs. May Dickinson Kimball, President of the Club and founder of the Mothercraft Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, stressed the continuing need of training in mothercraft in the schools.

The plight of children in occupied Greece was described by Alexis S. Liatis, Greek Consul, to whom the Club presented $25 to be used in their behalf.

Wednesday Programs

Marblehead Garden Club—Mrs. Arthur L. Swasey will entertain the members at her home, with Mrs. Samuel Crowell as cohostess. C. S. Wright of the Essex Agricultural School will discuss "The Pruning of Ornamental Shrubs."

D. A. R.—The Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter has planned a patriotic meeting in honor of Washington and Lincoln, at the Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m. Mrs. M. Raymond Hatch, Regent, will preside.

Historical Background of Naziism Exposed

By a Staff Photographer

Group Dramatizes German Feudal Tendency

Sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with the backing of prominent Bostonians, a series of six dramatizations, "Germany Over All," is being recorded by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in Boston. The series will attempt to show the long history of German anti-libertarian feeling, and will be distributed for radiocasting to about 170 American radio stations. Members of the Harvard Workshop and Harvard Dramatic Club assisted with the dramatic parts. Shown, left to right, are Earl M. Wedrow, Harvard '45; Mrs. William Endicott, and William Bradley, sponsors; Edward Franklin, Harvard '47, Dr. William Hermanns, author of the series; Peter F. Strong, and John I. Simon.

Vermont to Act Soon on Soldier Vote Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 15—A special session of the Vermont General Assembly will be called, probably within the next three weeks, to amend the State's election laws so overseas servicemen and women may vote in the 1944 elections. The General Assembly at its last session amended the absent ballot provisions of the law to permit voting by those stationed within the continental United States.

A conference between Gov. William H. Wills, Lieut. Gov. Mortimer R. Proctor and Speaker of the House Asa Bloomer, was held Friday but no definite date could be agreed upon until certain members of the Legislature, who are now out of State could be contacted.

The Governor's statement that an attempt would be made to call the special session so it would not coincide and interfere with "Town Meeting Day" on March 7, or the maple sugaring season, which starts usually after the middle of March, indicated the call would come some time prior to March meeting, or immediately afterward.

Governor Wills indicated he would call the General Assembly into session whether the necessary Federal legislation had been enacted previously or not.

As is common with special sessions of the Legislature in Vermont, the groundwork of the law will be laid before the lawmakers meet, and Governor Wills pointed out there will be considerable detail to be worked out on the basis of a report recently submitted by a special elections committee headed by Secretary of State Rawson C. Myrick. It is expected, however, the bill will be in shape for passage when the General Assembly meets, will receive prompt action and the General Assembly adjourn within 48 hours of convening.

The Week in Vermont

Maple Products

A group of Vermonters headed by State Senator Justin B. Kelly of Burlington, within the week, purchased all the capital stock of the United Maple Products, Inc., a former subsidiary of the Canadian firm of United Maple Products, Ltd., which has its headquarters in Granby, P. Q.

Associated with Senator Kelly are Phillip C. Kelley, I Munn Boardman, Henry T. Way and William S. Appleyard, all of Burlington.

In announcing the purchase Senator Kelly said the firm will be operated in conjunction with the Vermont Maple Orchards, Inc., which is owned by the same group. Together the two firms constitute one of the country's largest maple industries, distributing Vermont's most distinctive product, throughout the 48 States.

Real Estate Sales

Sale of Vermont properties to out-of-State buyers soared to a total of $1,132,000 in 1943, the second highest since records of such transactions were first begun 12 years ago. The previous high mark was $1,549,000 in 1941.

"Last year's high total was reachel in spite of difficulties of war-time travel and of construction on buildings," said Harold H. Chadwick, State Director of Publicity, who announced the sales figures.

NLRB to Get Case of Fall River Mills

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 15 (AP) The Fall River Textile Manufacturers' Association has been granted permission to petition the National Labor Relations Board in Washington for a modification of bargaining rights in the seven army-seized textile mills, army authorities said, as full production was resumed today after a 62-day walkout.

Army officials said NLRB approval of the petition would permit the three independent craft unions to bargain separately for their own membership in the plants controlled by Congress of Industrial Organization unions.

The craft unions—Loom Fixers, Slasher Tenders and Knot Tiers—voted to terminate the walkout Sunday night, returning to work without settlement of their differences with the manufacturers because they said they didn't "want the Army to lose in Fall River any more than we want to see it lose in Italy or in the Pacific."

The Manufacturers' Association declined comment and Col. Curtis G. Pratt, Army representative who took charge of the plants, said the Army would remain in command of the mills "until full production efficiency has been resumed."

Equal Pay Ordered

Equal pay for men and women doing comparable work is ordered by the New England War Labor Board in adjusting a labor dispute at the Boston Sausage and Provision Company and the Colonial Provision Company, both of Boston. Terms of settlement provided by the WLB include a number of other features.

Higher Standards in Home Urged to Meet Delinquency

Juvenile deliquency is receiving accelerated attention from the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks as one of the three major points of its 1944 program.

This interest was disclosed by Frank J. Lonergan, Grand Exalted Ruler of the order, who said in an interview at the Hotel Statler today that in his opinion the public should be roused to the seriousness of the situation. Once the American public wakes up to something, the solution is usually forthcoming, he asserted.

Mr. Lonergan was guest of honor at a dinner last night attended by some thousand or more New England Elks and their wives. He will spend the remainder of the week visiting lodges in Holyoke, Mass., Providence, R. I., Portland, Maine, and in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut.

Throughout the country, Mr. Lonergan said, he has urged upon his brother Elks the necessity of doing something about juvenile deliquency.

"If we don't do something about it, if we just ignore the problem, we will not have any country left after the fighting is done," he said.

Mr. Lonergan feels that the cure for misbehavior among children lies in the home, in the education of parents, and in their awakening to their responsibilities of giving children proper training and environment for building useful lives.

To bring this cure about, he is urging co-operation among churches, civic groups, parent-teacher organizations, and all other community resources toward the common goal of awakening the public conscience to a sense of its responsibilities toward children.

He doesn't know of any other solution for the problem, he says. "This thing goes right into the home," Mr. Lonergan asserted. "Curfews may be all right, but you can't teach morals by curfews or police forces."

Elks, lodges from coast to coast have participated in opening youth canteens, and those that Mr. Lonergan had visited personally he reported were excellently patronized by the young people. He thinks this is one step in the right direction, but by no means a cure-all for delinquency.

"The fine high standards of family life we used to have," he said, "have been lowered. People no longer go to church as they used to, or send their children to Sunday School. The movies are bad for them sometimes, too.

"This should be a crusade to awaken our people to the grave danger of the let-down of standards. We have got to do two things: save the children who have become delinquent already, and teach the others so that they will never become delinquent."

Mr. Lonergan is convinced that the problem is one of adult delinquency quite as much as it is of juvenile delinquency. He said he had heard complaints that the term juvenile delinquency ought to be dropped. "But a cabbage by any other name would smell the same and you've got to call it something. I don't know but what this term is as good as any."

Range Oil Arrives

Arrival of some 9,000,000 gallons of kerosene—some of which reached Boston yesterday, and the balance due tomorrow—will wipe out the City's threatened shortage of range oil, getting it "over the hump," Mayor Tobin disclosed last night.

N. E. Shoe and Leather Group Hits at Oil Treatment of Soles

Opposition to any mandatory order requiring all shoe manufacturers to oil-treat all soles was voiced today by the New England Shoe and Leather Association in a letter which Louis H. Salvage, President of the Association, sent to Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Technological Mobilization for War.

This Subcommittee had recently recommended that the War Production Board should be required to issue such a mandatory order, it being held that the oil treatment of the soles would extend their period of wear.

In his letter to Senator Kilgore, Mr. S lvage wrote, in part, as follows:

"Such action would definitely prove impractical in operation, would be impossible to enforce and would not accomplish what you, your Committee, the OPA and WPB officials, and all shoe manufacturers want—namely, to give the consuming public the best and longest wearing leather soles that is possible under wartime conditions. We know that this conclusion is true for the following reasons:

"First, it is impractical and even impossible for all manufacturers to oil treat all leather soles. Virtually every company which has experimented with oil treatment methods have had different experiences and procured results which have not been uniformly favorable. . . .

"Second, few tanneries or shoe plants have the facilities, equipment or manpower necessary for oil treatment of sole leathers, and any mandatory order could not become effective for all factories for some time.

"Third, it is unsatisfactory to date to oil treat soles which will be attached by the cement process, the claims of OPA's Standards Division to the contrary. Under their method, cement is applied to the margins of the soles before the oil treatment. But in actual practice the paraffin which accumulates to the edges of the sole must be wiped off, as paraffin is nonvolatile and will not let the cement dry. The paraffin accumulates in the cleaning tank and loses its cleansing action. It is our understanding that the United States Shoe Corporation, which was cited by Mr. Ayres in his testimony, has already given up this process as unsatisfactory.

"Fourth, wax treatments for sole leathers have proven unsatisfactory in the cement shoe manufacturing process. Wax and pyroxylin cements are incompatible, and therefore one cannot secure proper adhesion of wax-treated soles by the cement process.

"Finally, with the present synthetic type of cements in use, . . . manufacturers would be assuming a great risk in trying to make and sell only oil-treated soled shoes, and their customers would be reluctant to buy such shoes because of their fear that these shoes might prove unsatisfactory, either because the soles might come off as the cement dried up, or the soles curled, or the upper became stained—any of these results being possible from treated soles." . . .

Mr. Salvage added that representatives of the Association would be glad to appear personally before the Senate subcommittee with other trade representatives to prove the accuracy of the statements and claims made.

Anti Vivisection Makes High Mark

During 1943, more members were enrolled in the New England Anti-Vivisection Society than ever before in the history of the organization, George R. Farnum, President, reported recently at the 49th annual meeting held in Boston.

Miss Georgia P. Burford, Executive Secretary, said that 1944 bids fair to continue the progress, judging from the large number of new supporters who joined in January.

The Society, which next January will celebrate its 50th anniversary of work for the merciful treatment of animals, was established Sept. 12, 1895 when a charter was drawn up in Boston by 17 New Englanders, among whom were Philip G. Peabody, Melvin M. Dewey, J. Winfield Scott and John Ritchie.

Credit Institute To Hear Horner

John K. Horner, Director of the Finance Department of Babson Institute, will be the main speaker at a meeting tomorrow night of the Boston Chapter of the National Institute of Credit. Mr. Horner will speak on the subject, "Present Experiences in Dealing with Discounting of Accounts Receivable."

The dinner meeting will begin at 6 p. m. at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Perkins Hall, Boylston Street. Mrs. Lillian F. Johnson, President, will preside. Past presidents of the organization will be honored during the evening.

Ration Dates for Consumers

now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamp "Y" now valid; "Z" becomes valid Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3

Talk on Shortages

Richard P. Doherty, Emergency State Conservator, now on leave from Boston University where he served as Professor of Business Economics, will address the Rotary Club of Boston at its luncheon meeting in the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

A RECORD OF THE Confidence of 7,000,000 Policyholders

THE EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston is a summary of accomplishment under war conditions in 1943. We must share the burdens of war and support our country wholeheartedly. The Company's purchases of government securities during the year were $150,085,750 making our total investments in the obligations of the United States $349,954,718.75.

Claims paid in 1942 as a direct result of the war amounted to $654,260.00; in 1943 they amounted to $1,971,331.00.

The number of our organization in the armed services was increased from one thousand to seventeen hundred.

The growth of the Company is greater than in any other year. The increase of assets during the year was $153,420,344.37, our highest record. Insurance in force increased by $602,365,209.00, also our highest record. The total insurance in force increased to $6,438,540,577.00, the largest amount in the Company's history, representing an increase in two years of well over a billion dollars.

These records were made possible by the increasing value placed on life insurance by the people of our country and by the confidence of more than 7,000,000 policyholders — more than one-tenth of life policyholders in the United States — associated in a non-profit, purely mutual organization for their economic stability and security.

GUY W. COX, President

Balance Sheet . . . December 31, 1943

ASSETS		
Bonds and Notes Owned		$1,051,121,538.05
U. S. Government	$349,954,718.75	
Dominion of Canada	13,106,545.02	
States and other civil divisions	144,063,585.82	
Public Utilities	450,307,124.76	
Railroads	37,972,364.01	
Miscellaneous	55,717,199.69	
Stocks Owned		22,098,788.55
($19,486,168.00 Guaranteed or Preferred)		
All bonds in default and all bonds considered to be not amply secured and all stocks are taken at market values, as determined by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. All other bonds are taken at amortized values as prescribed by law. The market value of bonds is more than $35,000,000.00 greater than their amortized value used for asset figures.		
Real Estate Mortgages		160,589,349.97
Loans and Liens on Company's Policies		70,976,376.49
Home Office and other Real Estate ($19,010,897.05 of this amount is under contracts for sale)		36,847,431.10
Interest and Rents due and accrued		13,556,548.30
Premiums due and deferred and other Assets		15,529,874.12
Cash in Banks and Office		70,749,087.47
Total Admitted Assets		$1,441,468,994.05

LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserve	$1,165,980,771.00
Reserve for Year's Dividends to Policyholders in 1944	25,070,421.00
Reserve for Death, Endowment and Disability Claims in settlement	9,631,593.21
Reserve for Prepaid Interest, Premiums and sundry items	19,277,229.24
Special Reserves for Group Mortality, Annuities and Unrealized Profits	7,477,242.70
Reserve for Accrued Taxes	4,342,000.00
Reserve for Deposits and other items awaiting order or not yet due	81,674,994.34
Total Liabilities	$1,313,454,251.49
General Surplus Fund	128,014,742.56
Total to Balance Assets	$1,441,468,994.05

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A COPY OF THE COMPLETE ANNUAL REPORT WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST

Allied Forces Bomb and Shell Benedictine Monastery

Continued from Page 1

ing, converted into an observation fortress by the Germans.

A front-line Associated Press dispatch said scores of Flying Fortresses poured salvoes of heavy bombs across the peak of Mt. Cassino, some squarely hitting the monastery.

High explosives from at least two strings of bombs smashed directly on the roof of the sturdy old abbey, founded in 529 A. D. by St. Benedict, it was said.

Nazi troops have taken up positions there, Allied headquarters declared, to send heavy fire against United States troops assaulting the hill overlooking the town of Cassino.

Smoke poured from the roof of the abbey itself, and the earth-shaking bombs sent up great plumes of gray and black smoke.

The German communiqué radiocast by Berlin said Mt. Cassino abbey was bombed, "although no German soldiers were either in the monastery or the vicinity. Heavy damage was caused."

Another German radiocast asserted the monastery "was destroyed by British bombs."

The Fifth Army has fought for nearly two weeks to seize the town of Cassino and the rocky peaks around the abbey without damaging the old monastery.

But the slopes of monastery hill have been honeycombed with German machine-gun nests and sniper positions, and Allied officers asserted the enemy has been using the monastery itself for machine-gun posts and artillery observation, and also as a cover for Germans defending the hill.

The bombing followed a warning, carried by bursting time shells that scattered leaflets over the area Feb. 14, advising the monks and any Italian refugees to leave.

Pilot Victory Roll Barred as Risky

By the Associated Press

Piva Airfield, Bougainville, Feb. 10. Delayed

The victory roll, the zoom and tight roll fighter pilots made before landing to show their exuberance at having scored a success, is disappearing because it involves unnecessary risk.

It was a way of letting the ground crew know quickly that the pilot of their plane had scored a victory.

Sometimes a pilot tried the maneuver without sufficient speed and spun in. Or a pilot, not realizing his plane had been shot up, snapped a damaged control cable and crashed. Some tried it too close to the ground.

Americans Gain In Cassino Battle

Meanwhile, American troops battling in Cassino below were said unofficially to have occupied one third of the town in house-to-house fighting.

On the invasion beachhead to the west, Allied troops threw back a small German attack in the Carroceto (Aphilia) area, and repulsed a Nazi patrol in the Cisterna area northwest of Anzio. Artillerymen broke up a German attempt to bridge a stream 10 miles above Anzio at Vellemaldeta, Allied headquarters announced.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses struck powerfully at enemy rail and highway communications in Northern Italy pouring troops and supplies southward for battle. They concentrated on a triangular area between Arezzo, south of Florence, to Verona, southern terminus for rail lines from Germany through the Brenner Pass.

The Rome Radio said Rome was bombed Feb. 15. "Allied planes dived down to machine-gun the population," the radiocast asserted. There was no confirmation of the report from any Allied source.

Russia:

Red Army Repulses Nazi Tank Attack

The Red Army has halted a heavy tank attack launched by the Germans northwest of Zvenigorodka in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue large Nazi forces hopelessly trapped in the Cherkasy pocket, the Army newspaper Red Star said, while at the northern end of the front two Soviet armies are moving closer to the German-held stronghold of Pskov.

Red Star declared the German tank attack in the northwest corner of the upper Dnieper Bend was exceedingly heavy and that Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein apparently was unmindful of the amount of men and machines he was losing. It was hurled against a narrow sector and was stopped after a slight, wedge-like penetration, the paper added.

Fighting was most violent northwest of Zvenigorodka and west of captured Korsun, core of Nazi resistance in the Cherkasy trap. Red Star pointed out that the ranks of the enemy within the trap have been markedly reduced and that even if a few tanks crashed the Red Army lines, the Germans' great losses would in no way compensate them for what they would find.

Of the 100,000 to 150,000 Germans originally reported trapped by the Red Army, there is reason to believe that not more than 50,000 remain, Red Star said.

On the Baltic front, other Red Army forces were within 40 miles of Pskov, key to the Baltic States and western anchor of a German salient extending to Staraya Russia, 110 miles to the east. The Russians were sweeping south on a 70-mile-wide front between Luga and Lake Piepus, Moscow said, and captured several more towns to add to the 2,000 square miles of territory already liberated in their six-day drive.

Capture of Pskov would cut off from retreat those German forces still operating in the Lake Ilmen-Staraya Russa sector and would give the Russians a base from which operations to clear the Germans from the Baltic States could be launched.

Moscow dispatches said the Germans evidently intended to hold Pskov at all costs and were fortifying all villages, blowing up bridges, and mining roads in the path of advancing Red Army troops.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio declared that a "small" Soviet amphibious force landed in Narva Bay behind the German line in Estonia.

The "landed enemy force made several attacks on a coastal battery but was repelled with heavy losses," the radiocast said.

Air Over Europe:

Marauders Blast Northern France

Hard-working American Marauders, flying their 11th mission this month, blasted German secret fortifications in Northern France which have been rocked by Allied explosives every day for the past eight days.

RAF, RCAF and Allied fighters escorted the medium bombers on the cross-Channel mission.

The assault followed a night in which no Allied operations were reported and Britain enjoyed its first raid-free night since Feb. 10.

Red Air Force:

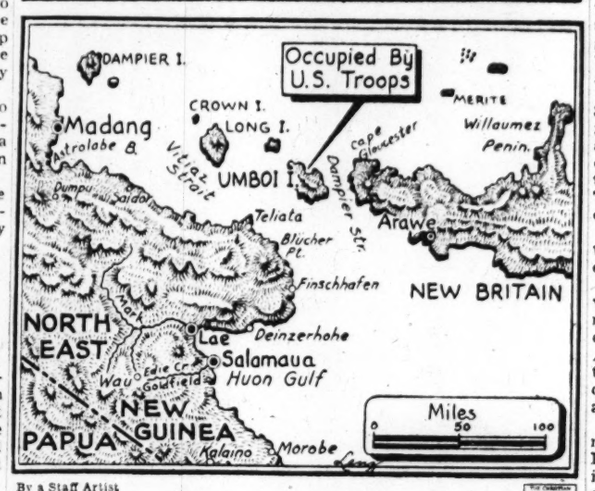
Soviet Prepares To Bomb Germany

With the Russian front pushed as close to Berlin from the east as the English Channel is from the west, the Red Air Force is coming into position and strength to take over its share of ruining the Reich with bombs.

A London dispatch said Soviet air experts have made a close study of the American style of strategic air bombing, and may pattern Russian long-range raiding after the Fortress-Liberator tactics.

Strategic bombing—long-range raids to cripple German war power—is virtually a new field for the Red Air Force which has concentrated almost exclusively on tactical bombing, supporting ground operations along the battlefield, and direct rear communications.

The United States has furnished Russia with fighters and light bombers but is not known to have sent any Fortresses or Liberators. The Russians, however, have developed a four-engined TB-7, a heavily armed raider capable of carrying a two-ton bomb load within a 2,500-mile range.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Strategic Successes

Upper map shows Finland's strategic relation to the military situation on the Eastern Front as reports continue that the Finns are about to sue for peace. Meanwhile, as the Russians press deeper into the Baltic States and emulate the "leapfrogging" tactics of the Allies in Italy, according to a German report, Estonians are reported fleeing in large numbers from their homeland into Finland. Unidentified black arrows show main points of Soviet advance in Leningrad area. Lower map shows value of Umboi Island, which has just been seized by American forces, as an Allied base for operations against the Japanese supply lane through the Vitiaz and Dampier Straits and against the Nipponese defensive perimeter in the Southwest Pacific.

Tito Hails Soldiers Fighting in Russia

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Feb. 15

Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), commander of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, sent a message today congratulating Yugoslavs fighting with the Russian forces and expressing gratitude to the Red Army "for its leading role in liberating enslaved countries." Marshal Broz made clear that there is a strong bond between his troops and those fighting for the Soviet Union, saying he was certain they will "worthily represent the Army of Liberation of Yugoslavia."

Knox Says:

Embargo Cuts Off Supplies to Reich

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told a news conference that the British embargo on shipping through the Bay of Biscay would eventually eliminate transport of goods to Germany through France.

Mr. Knox reported that American carrier and land-based planes are "operating at will" in the Marshall Islands area of the Pacific and are carrying out attacks on islands between the Marshalls and Truk, major Japanese naval base in the South Pacific.

He said islands in the eastern group of the Marshalls, cut off from supplies by American occupation of Kwajalein, are facing serious problems and that garrisons on those islands may face starvation.

Mr. Knox said that American bombers attacking enemy bases throughout the mid-Pacific are meeting only meager Japanese fighter opposition and light anti-aircraft fire, indicating the enemy is short of ammunition and planes.

In the South Pacific, he reported American air forces are "vigorously pounding away" at Japanese installations in and around Rabaul which he said has "practically lost its usefulness as a major base."

Rundstedt Says:

'Atlantic Wall' Cannot Be Flanked

Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt, commander of German forces in Western Europe, asserts that the "Atlantic Wall" cannot be outflanked by an Allied invasion and declares that "I look forward calmly to coming events."

"Among us Germans there is no tired Maginot mind," Marshal von Rundstedt said in an interview broadcast by the Berlin Radio. "I know the enemy has completed his offensive preparations, but we are prepared."

He said that anti-invasion defenses included "large-scale mining of the ground, flooding arrangements for turning the terrain into swampland, antitank obstacles and walls far more diversified than in the Maginot Line."

Countermeasures against airborne landings in the rear of these defenses "were taken long ago," Marshal von Rundstedt asserted. "Our reserves, above all in armored divisions, are grouped so they can launch counterattacks within a few hours."

South Pacific:

Allies Capture Umboi Island

Occupation of Umboi or Rooke Island in the important Vitiaz Strait between New Guinea and New Britain was announced in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué which told also of a 326-ton bombing of Japan's shattered Rabaul and Kavieng bases.

Americans who swarmed ashore Feb. 12 met no opposition. Apparently the Japanese had moved out some time before, considering their position unsafe in view of Allied occupation of both the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea and the western tip of New Britain, on each side.

A headquarters spokesman described Umboi Island as valuable to the Allies. It provides, with near-by Long Island, which was taken Dec. 26, control of both Vitiaz and Dampier Straits through which Allied shipping eventually may flow into the Bismarck Sea and Japan's Caroline Islands to the north.

The stepped-up offensive against Rabaul on New Britain continued Feb. 13 with a heavy raid by 200 planes of all categories which unloaded 179 tons of bombs on the Lakunai, Tobera, and Vanakanau airdromes with excellent effect. At least seven enemy interceptors were downed, while the Allies lost three planes.

Kavieng, on the northeastern end of neighboring New Ireland, was hit by 147 tons of bombs which smashed the airdrome, demolished two parked bombers, and blew up an ammunition dump. No interception was encountered.

Marshall Islands:

U. S. and Japanese Swap Air Punches

Americans and Japanese have traded aerial punches in the Marshall Islands, with the Americans getting in the hardest licks by a three-day pounding of Eniwetok Atoll and its important airfield.

The Navy said that United States carrier planes, in six separate strikes, caused severe damage to the air base which the enemy used to feed planes into the Marshalls from the Carolines. There was no ground fire or fighter opposition.

Eniwetok previously was attacked heavily by carrier planes on Jan. 30 and Feb. 5.

Roi Island of Kwajalein Atoll was the target of the Japanese making their first raid on American positions in the Marshalls. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said the enemy attacks, made Feb. 11 caused only "moderate damage and casualties."

It was believed the Japanese raiders flew over from Ponape or Kusaie in the Carolines, because it seemed unlikely the Japanese are able to put planes in the air from positions they still hold in the Marshalls. American bombing has ruined their airfields.

While planes were smashing Eniwetok, other American aircraft heavily bombed the airfield on Engebi Islet, the hangar area on Parry Islet, Ujelang Atoll, and other enemy installations.

Indo-China:

Allied Pilots Sink 6 Japanese Ships

Pilots of the United States 14th Air Force, ranging over targets in the French Indo-China area, have sunk or damaged 22,000 tons of Japanese shipping, including one 10,400-ton transport, a Chungking communiqué announced.

Intercepting 25 enemy fighters Feb. 12 on their way to attack a forward American base, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's airmen shot down 7, probably destroyed 7, and damaged 1. Two Allied craft were lost, but their pilots were saved.

Three of six ships sunk, and one of five damaged were accounted for by American Mitchells and Mitchells of the Chinese-American Wing in an attack on a convoy off Foochow, China. Targets of the American bombing included railroad yards, Japanese barracks, and airdrome installations, and also docks on Hainan Island.

Doukhobors Defy Canadian Service

BRILLIANT, British Columbia, Feb. 15 (AP)—A group of the Doukhobor religious sect staged a demonstration Sunday night at Crestova, 14 miles west of here, in protest against enforcement of alternative Canadian military service regulations for conscientious objectors.

Registration cards of the demonstrators were collected and will be sent to Government offices in Nelson and Victoria "to indicate our refusal to bow to the authorities," said sect leaders, who refused to identify themselves.

Rejection of military service is nothing new for the Doukhobors, a nonconformist Christian sect which first appeared in Russia in the eighteenth century. After repeated clashes with the Czarist authorities over conscription, a Doukhobor colony emigrated to Canada in 1899 with the aid of Leo Tolstoy and British Quakers. Stripping themselves nude has been their usual method of protest against any governmental provision with which their religious beliefs disagree. The name Doukhobor means "spirit fighter."

Strong Bill Offered To Save Wastepaper

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15 (AP)—Better not throw that chewing gum wrapper into the kitchen stove or toss those ticket stubs into the backyard incinerator.

Any such action would be considered a crime under the provisions of a bill offered for introduction in the New Jersey Legislature yesterday and would be punishable by a sentence of not more than three years in jail, or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both.

Leningrad in Siege: Jewels for a Crust

Continued from Page 1

well off as or better off than Moscow.

Damage to the city from aerial bombardment and shelling, while extensive, does not seem so great as the bomb damage in London and other blitzed cities, despite Leningrad's immediate proximity to the front. This is partly because repair work has gone on constantly, so that much of the earlier damage is no longer noticeable. Many places where damage was too heavy for present repair, shell or bomb holes simply have been covered with Beaverboard painted over with false windows and architectural trimmings to blend with the surroundings.

Opera to Return

The former Imperial Opera Theater was hit by a 2,500-kilogram bomb in September, 1941, and has since been hit by shells 19 times. Nevertheless, work on its restoration is in full swing and it is planned to have it fully repaired in time for next autumn's season. The Leningrad Opera Company and Ballet is at present evacuated to Godky and will return in April.

From City Architect Baranov we heard ambitious plans for the city's restoration and beautification by turning many devastated areas into parks.

In the main, Leningrad's magnificent historic buildings such as the Winter Palace, the Hermitage, St. Isaac's Cathedral, and the Admiralty, though all have suffered some damage from shelling, have survived, although two one-ton bombs that landed in the Palace Square badly shook up the Winter Palace and blew in every window pane on the Façade, together with many of the frames.

According to one estimate, it will require 13,000,000 square meters of glass to replace all of the city's shattered windows. Fortunately, all valuable exhibits, including the collection of paintings, were evacuated to Kadan in the summer of 1941. It required three trains to do the job and they traveled with military escort, including a complement of antiaircraft guns.

The Leningrad City Zoo also has survived, although its denizens suffered severe casualties. The victim of one early bombing raid was Betty, a gentle elderly elephant, a great favorite with Leningrad children. In the same raid, the zoo's sable escaped from a cage during the excitement and later was found hiding in the cellar of the Philharmonic Hall in a distant part of the city.

Aside from the western outskirts nearest the front, where the damage naturally is severe, the most badly hit area inside is the Vassilyevsky Island district, which in addition to being near the port was equally the target of shells from both the German and Finnish fronts.

Damage by Finns Charged

It is easy to tell by the angle of the shell holes which direction they came from, and the inhabitants insist the Finns fired their share.

Leningrad had its heaviest shelling in the period immediately preceding the recent offensive. The Hermitage was hit last on Jan. 4. But since the Germans were driven off and forced to abandon their big siege guns, the Finns, too, have quieted down and according to some reports are withdrawing their guns. In any event, no shells have fallen on Leningrad since Jan. 19, the day Krasnoye Selo was captured.

The prolonged siege greatly confirmed Leningrad citizens' local patriotism—their love for their fair city and pride in its historic traditions.

Finnish-Soviet Peace Talks Now Under Way in Sweden

Continued from Page 1

that these terms had been "intimated unofficially" to Finnish leaders who arrived recently in the Swedish Capital, presumably for the purpose of sounding out the Russians on the subject of peace.

There was no immediate confirmation of these reports and neither Helsingfors nor Moscow gave any intimation that contact had been established as a basis for peace negotiations.

In fact, Helsingfors dispatches, passed by the Finnish censors and relayed here through Stockholm, said there was no official indication that the Government had asked for Russia's terms or was even ready to do so.

It was clear, however, that the Finnish majority party—the Social Democrats—was putting strong pressure on the Government to act and there were some intimations that the issue might precipitate a Cabinet shakeup.

Reports Summarized

A summary of purely unofficial reports gave this picture of the terms which the Russians were said to have conveyed to the Finns:

1. Finland to surrender unconditionally, disarm its military forces, and surrender all arms and equipment to Russia.

2. Finland to permit Soviet occupation of its chief cities, railway centers, and air and sea bases for the duration of the war against Germany.

3. Finland to guarantee that German troops now in Finland—believed to number about seven divisions—would not be permitted to escape.

4 Finland to cede Russia the Port of Petsamo, situated on the narrow tongue of Finnish territory which extends north to the Arctic Sea between Norway and the present Russian border.

On its part, Russia was said to have indicated a willingness to forgo any further major territorial demands, standing on the border established by the 1940 Finnish-Russian peace treaty with the exception of minor revisions in the vicinity of Salla and southeastern Karelia.

Russia also was reported ready to forego its lease on the Hangoe naval base at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

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Communist Gain Affects French Issue

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The growing strength of the Communist Party inside France, and in French circles at Algiers, is one of the problems which Allied recognition of the French National Committee of Liberation approaches.

Growth of the French Communists in recent months is mainly due to three factors:

1. The strong impression which the Russian victories have made not only on the French but on all European peoples.

2. The excellent organization of the Communist Party which, unlike most of the French political groups, succeeded in keeping its internal network intact.

3. The large participation of Communist fighters in the French Partisan war.

In Algiers, the political propaganda of the Communist Party has been facilitated by the decision of the anti-communist Daladier government to report and to intern in North Africa 27 of the unseated Communist Deputies.

When the Allies invaded North Africa, Gen. Henri Giraud released some of the political internees and the Communist leaders were able to set up a political organization long before the chiefs of other French political parties had arrived.

First to Organize

When in April, 1943, the supporters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in North Africa represented by the "Combat" group wanted to organize a political body to back their leader they found that the Communists were the only organized group they could leal with.

The first organization of "Fighting France" in North Africa was composed of members of "Combat" and of Communists, and it was only some time later that representatives of the Socialists, of the Trade Unions and of other groups adhered to the movement.

The central committee of "Fighting France" in North Africa is now headed by René Capitant (Combat) with the Communist Deputy Waldeck-Rochet as secretary of the Christian Democrat Poimboeuf, the Radical-Socialist Henri Queuille, the Socialist Louis Jacquinot and some North African personalities as members.

It appears that the original de Gaullist leaders feel somewhat uneasy about the Communist growth in North Africa which became evident at the first North African congress of Fighting France held in Algiers on Nov. 27-28, 1943.

In metropolitan France, the Communists are particularly numerous in the semi-military organization of "Franctireurs et Partisans" which they founded in September, 1941, and which today still has approximately 50 per cent Communist members.

This organization is very active in guerrilla warfare against the Nazis.

Underground Unity

Yet in the French underground movement as a whole the Communists are only one of the important underground groups and they have so far loyally collaborated within the "Central Council of Resistance," composed of representatives of all organizations.

The large Communist participation in the guerrilla bands is partly due to the Communist decision to fight the Nazis immediately and with all possible means, while other groups are holding back until the invasion day. Last fall the Communists started a recruiting campaign, called "Promotion for the Liberation of France," but it is not clear whether they succeeded in winning many members.

However, the Communists have paid dearly for their courageous underground fight. Some 15,000 of their members were executed, among them such outstanding leaders as Deputy Gabriel Péri, Deputy Charles Michels, the writer Lucien Sampaix, and many others. About 50,000 of them are in prisons and in concentration camps.

Divergencies in Ranks

They have printed and distributed a large number of underground papers, the most important of them being the Humanite, the Vie Ouvrière, France d'abord. In Algiers their party organ, Liberté, has a circulation of 70,000.

Their strength in the French Resistance movement inside and outside France gives to the Communists a justified claim to participate in France's "provisional government."

This right has been recognized by General de Gaulle. Yet elaborate negotiations between the General and the Communist group have so far been of no avail. General de Gaulle wanted to nominate French Communists like Fernand Grenier whom he knew and trusted, but was unwilling to accept candidates picked out by the "Central Committee" of the party. The Communists resent his decision and their attitude toward General de Gaulle has stiffened, especially since the arrival of André Marty from Moscow.

Although the Communist group in Algiers still represents a united front, there are apparently divergences in their ranks. The younger leaders, men like Fernand Grenier or André Mercier, who participated in the underground fight inside France, are more willing to co-operate with other groups and to be integrated into the national community than the older leaders like André Marty or Florimonte Bonte who have lived outside of France during the war and who represent the old party leadership.

Following the dissolution of the Third Internationale, the French Communist Party declared that they had severed all relations with groups outside of France. Yet the most prominent among the Communist leaders, Maurice Thorez, still remains in Moscow and his articles are prominently displayed by the Algiers Communist paper. The group is still more anxious that France should ally itself to Russia than to the other Allied powers.

Must Follow Democracy

The French Communists' show of patriotism is not to be classed entirely as dissemblance. The Communists feel that the French people is truly devoted to democracy and that in order to rise to power, the Communists have to go the democratic way and to become the majority party.

They must win large sections of the population which so far had been opposed to the Communist program.

Today, the Communists stand for all-out fight against the invaders, for preservation of France and of its Empire, and they have very considerably watered down their demands for a structural reform of the French society.

The present "party line" of the French Communists is acceptable to a wide range of progressive Frenchmen. On the internal plan, they want the abolition of the trusts and of the financial powers and an extension of the planned sector in the French economy.

The role the French Communists will play in postwar France will depend on the sincerity of their conversion to patriotism and on the ability of their leaders to build up a strong democratic party which will not servilely follow Moscow's master-word.

Allies Swing Behind de Gaulle And Drop AMG Rule for France

Continued from Page 1

ization for administrating enemy territory, and only enemy territory.

France was the only major exception to this rule ever seriously contemplated, on the ground that only the Allied Military Government could guarantee to the people of France a transition period during which they could find their political identity again. However, the resistance of almost all French groups to this concept was so insistent that it has been abandoned, completely and entirely.

The pattern already applies in the Pacific. Civil authority in the Gilbert Islands has been handed back to British officials. Kwajalein Atoll, which was Japanese before the war, has been taken over by AMG officials as will all succeeding Japanese islands to be taken from the Japanese. But the Dutch and the French, not AMG, will resume civil authority in their former colonies as they are relieved. Korea, of course, is likely to be an exception where an interim administration must be set up to give a country which has had no independent political life for generations a chance to find itself.

Thus AMG's future field of operations is now defined. It will administer Germany and Japan. It might administer Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria, although that probably will depend on whether Russian armies get there first. The Russians may desire to have a strictly Russian military control during the transition period.

This possibility is suggested by the fact that Russia does not contemplate an interallied military administration for Germany, but rather an administration by zones. Presumably Britain and the United States will choose to administer their zones as a single unit under AMG, which is, of course, an Anglo-American organization. There probably will be a separate Russian zone—a fact which complicates the problem of how Germany is to be treated after the surrender.

If the zone concept is applied, as seems almost certain, it will be impossible to apply one uniform policy to all of Germany and it will, in fact, render much of the current discussion of how to treat Germany academic. However, that is the way the Kremlin seems to prefer it. That being the case, Washington and London can only draft their plans for whatever part of Germany is to be taken under AMG. Such plans are in the stage of intensive preparation. They have not been completed.

Beauty in Plane Frame

Wide World

Interlude in Bomber Plant

These three production-line workers, framed by the openings of a B-24 Liberator bulkhead, help make Willow Run the largest single producer of heavy bombers. They work at the Lincoln plant, which feeds subassemblies into Willow Run.

Treasury Disowns Tax Form; Congress Shelved Simple Plan

Continued from Page 1

tion. It hasn't experts enough; not even typewriters enough.

And on top of this came the present tax catastrophe. The Treasury's emotions are those of the gardener finding his lettuce buried under two feet of snow.

How did the present 1943 Income tax form ever get that way?

The answer is that taxes in America aren't planned; they just grow.

Plenty of Rewriting

The Treasury introduces an integrated plan, as it did last October. Then the House Ways and Means Committee re-writes it, the House re-writes it, the Senate Finance Committee re-writes it, the Senate re-writes it, and finally conferees of the two Houses re-write it. After that all the Treasury has to do is to enforce the hodge-podge. That is what it is trying to do now.

The 1943 tax form would have been difficult anyway, because it is the transition year to the new pay-as-you-go system. The Treasury favored pay-as-you-go, but objected to the Ruml 75 per cent "forgiveness" or cancellation feature. Treasury experts attribute about a quarter of the new present complexity to the Ruml plan "forgiiveness" provisions.

But that isn't anything to the problem raised by the Victory Tax.

In technical language, the Victory Tax introduces a separate concept of taxable income, uses an exemption different from the regular income tax exemption, requires an entirely separate tax computation, and recognizes family status only through a complicated credit.

In nontechnical language, it means that you have to fill out two incomes taxes, not one.

Taxpayers who have attacked tihs year's crossword tax puzzle will understand the foregoing. It's not much use telling those who haven't.

How did the Victory Tax happen, anyway?

Well, Congress put it in. The Treasury opposed it from the start on this very ground of complexity. The Treasury says it can raise just as much money from the same people by a different and simple system. But Congress is still wedded to the plan, and emergency talks on tax simplification now just starting in Congress are beginning at the same point, that the Victory Tax must be kept.

The Victory Tax falls on low-bracket family incomes, particularly 9,000,000 married couples at the bottom of the tax scale, whose incomes are otherwise too low to pay income tax. The Victory Tax on families earning less than the exemptions proposed by the Treasury, namely $1,100 per year plus $300 for each dependent.

The total sum raised from the 9,000,000 low-income Victory Tax families is about $275,000,000 a year.

The Treasury proposed to drop the whole thing in the interest of "tax simplification."

Congress Held Firm

Congress denounced the Treasury for "playing politics."

The Treasury replied that it could raise the same money from approximately the same families by simpler means.

Congress was adamant. The "battle of the 9,000,000" was joined.

But now today, with the clamor rising from angry taxpayers, the earlier arguments of the Treasury seem more reasonable to Congress.

These specifically are that in order to collect only $275,000,000 from the 9,000,000 taxpayers distressing complexities are imposed on 50,000,000 taxpayers throughout the scale, paying $17,000,000,000 in taxes.

Mr. Paul put it this way to the Senate Finance Committee:

"It seems utterly unreasonable to erect a mountain of complexity for such a molehill of revenue."

Politics enters it because Roosevelt critics charge he is trying to let labor off easy on taxes, while soaking the upper brackets.

Mr. Paul, who carries the brunt of the Treasury fight, however expostulates that the Government is only seeking tax simplification, and points to repeated alternative recommendations to raise substantially the same revenue from substantially the same families.

Last Oct. 4, for example, Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., coupled with his recommendation to repeal the Victory Tax a proposal to lower income tax exemptions to recapture part of the income from the same families.

Excise taxes on semiluxuries were also proposed, like chewing gum, soda pop and the like, the burden of which, like all sales taxes, falls most heavily on low-income families.

That is where the situation stands today.

Congress argues that the Victory Tax is a salutary system of bringing the cost of war home to the 9,000,000.

The Treasury, in the words of Mr. Paul, last Jan. 14, says, "This tax is a stalwart barrier to simplification."

The public will have its own idea after making out its income tax.

Tax Simplification Aim of House Group

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 15

The House Ways and Means Committee turned to tax simplification yesterday, and came up with this resolution:

"It is agreed that it is the sense of the committee that substantially the same amount of revenue be collected from individual income taxpayers as is produced by present law and that as far as practicable the same amounts be collected from the same individuals, all of which is for the purpose which is desired by the committee to accomplish all simplification of individual income tax returns as is possible."

College Deferment Dates Are Extended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Selective Service said yesterday the date when colleges must file applications for deferment of students under the new and tighter regulations governing such deferments has been extended until March 1.

The regulations were to have been effective today.

Undergraduates who are not seniors and not free-professional students no longer will be eligible for deferment unless they are studying engineering, physics, chemistry, geology, or geophysics. Even then the total number is restricted to 10,000.

The national roster of scientific and specialized personnel, a part of the War Manpower Commission, has divided the 10,000 among colleges, assigning each a quota. The colleges must determine which students are most deserving of deferment.

Red Cross to Take Over Army Relief Stations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The majority of Army emergency relief stations in various cities will be closed and the work taken over by local chapters of the American Red Cross. The War Department said that these changes are being made "to prevent duplication of effort" between the two agencies.

The change, the Army explained, will result also in conservation of Army manpower now used in the relief of dependents of Army personnel.

Wallace Has Plan to Save War Plants

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Speaking at a meeting sponsored by Democrats and Farmer-Laborites to whose fusion efforts he had earlier given his blessing, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace last night asked for postwar industrial and financial planning to promote harmonious nation-wide development as opposed to eastern domination.

The Vice-President proposed that, instead of selling war plants in the West and South after they are no longer needed for war purposes, the Government lease them on terms assuring continued independent operation.

Departing from his prepared text, the Vice-President declared the day a "memorable one to see the liberal forces of Minnesota preparing to give expression to their beliefs in a more powerful, more abiding way than heretofore."

This was a reference to efforts being made to merge the Farmer-Labor and Democratic Parties. The proposed union, to which he gave his "enthusiasitc blessing" was given further approval earlier in the day by a conference of 150 leaders of both parties who agreed that both party conventions should be held at the same time.

If Farmer-Labor delegates approve the union, they would move in with the Democratic convention and adopt a joint name. Mr. Wallace and state leaders of both parties spoke before the Conference.

Changes essential to give greater industrial and economic strength to the West and South were enumerated by the Vice-President as follows:

Revision of "discriminatory freight rates"; lifting of the "heavy hand of public utilities which has prevented the West from developing to the maximum an abundance of power at the disposal of all the people"; removal of internal trade barriers; development of the Upper Mississippi and St. Lawrence Waterways to produce cheap power and transportation; development of regional capital markets; revision of our patent system to require open licensing at reasonable fees; emphasis on small manufacturing enterprises in small communities.

U. S. Pacific Fleet Deputy Chief Named

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—One of the Navy's highest ranking airmen is going to become Deputy Commander of the Pacific fleet, giving major recognition to the increasing importance of the naval air service in the war against Japan.

He is Vice Admiral John H. Towers, now Commander of Air Forces of the Pacific fleet, principally an administrative job.

In his position as Deputy Commander—a newly created post—Admiral Towers will be second in command to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in directing the campaign that has taken bombing planes over virtually every Japanese base in the Pacific area.

Succeeding Admiral Towers as Commander of the Pacific fleet Air Forces will be Rear Admiral Charles Pownell, another veteran of the Navy's air service.

U. S. Mail Service To Italy Resumed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Personal mail service for Sicily, Sardinia, 10 Italian provinces, and occupied Italian territories in Africa will be resumed today, the White House said yesterday.

Answering the query by Representative Vito Marcantonio (A. L.) of New York, the White House said resumption of service for mail of a personal character will be permitted on or about Feb. 15, for Sicily, Sardinia; the provinces of Bari, Brindisi, Catanzara, Cosenza, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Reggio di Calabria, Salerno, and Taranto, and the occupied Italian territories in Africa.

Commercial, business, or financial correspondence will be resumed later. Postage for correspondence to Italy will be in accordance with appropriate foreign mail rates now in operation.

Scharnhorst Nazis Prisoners in Canada

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 (AP)—A small group of survivors of the German battleship Scharnhorst, sunk last Dec. 26 by units of the British Navy in a battle off Norway's North Cape, has arrived in Canada as part of a group of 800 prisoners of war.

The group represented part of the few members of the 1,400-man crew who escaped when the 26,000-ton Nazi warship sank.

Most of the prisoners were naval personnel. A majority of these were members of submarine crews rescued by Allied ships after their vessels had been sunk.

Congress Rift on Arabian Oil Causes Perplexity at Cairo

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 15—Congressional opposition to America's oil deal with Arabia has come as a great surprise to people here.

Under an agreement recently reached in Washington between a delegation from Saudi Arabia and the United States Government, the Petroleum Reserves Corporation will lay a 1,200-mile crude oil pipe line from Arabian oil fields to an Eastern Mediterranean port. Although the refinery will be privately owned and financed, the United States Government will spend between $130,000,000 and $165,000,000 for the laying of the pipe line. This agreement has been challenged by members of the Senate as a "treaty" which should have Congressional approval.

At the very moment when both Britons and Egyptians were complimenting their American friends on the United States having pulled a master stroke in assuring itself of vast new supplies of petroleum, they read in the papers that the deal is under bitter attack by powerful persons and interests in the very country which stands to benefit most by the arrangement.

It is useless to try and tell them the trouble isn't because Congress wants to deprive the United States of oil, but because some members of Congress believe federal participation in the affair will put the Government into competition with private industry.

To the people here—and the question is interesting enough to call for a three-column spread in the morning paper—the onlyl issue at stake is whether the United States will get this oil or whether some other country will have the good fortune to develop the immense Arabian reserves.

Britain, France, and Russia are just as much interested in this petroleum as America is, and if American option lapses it will be snatched up by someone else.

Nor does the question end with the oil positions in the Middle East—the fact that the United States will become a major buyer and seller in this area after the war.

In fact, official recommendations on how this may be brought about are being sent to Washington for study. But any such commercial program—which would be designed to benefit American manufacturers as well as native consumers—must depend to a considerable extent upon the cooperation of various local governments.

At present these governments seem quite anxious to work with the United States to everybody's advantage. Yet one is perhaps justified in asking if America's place in the future of this part of the world wouldn't be harmed if the present oil deal with the Arabian Government fell through.

Money Provided For WFA Progam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed yesterday the bill appropriating $30,000,000 to the War Food Administration for an enlarged Federal-state program of farm labor recruiting this year.

Under its terms, an estimated 120,000 alien workers will be brought into the United States for agricultural work. Approximately some 70,000 were imported in 1943 from Mexico, the Bahamas, and Jamaica.

In addition, the bill authorizes the War Manpower Commission to import foreign lumber camp workers to fill manpower gaps in that industry, and appropriates $1,359,200 for this purpose.

The $30,000,000 fund is $4,000,000 larger than the amount appropriated last year for the farm labor campaign.

The legislation provides that from $14,000,000 to $18,500,000 of the funds shall be distributed among the states and spent under direction of the state extension services.

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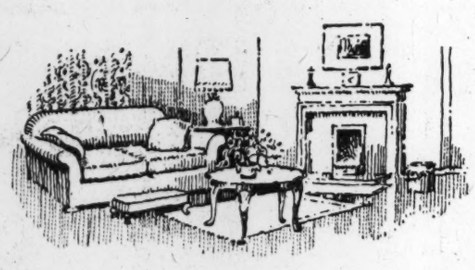

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Success Comes to The Motleys By 'Just Doing' New Shows

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

At the foot of old Murray Hill, in an odd little gray flat that might easily have been somewhere in London, I came to my appointment with Elizabeth Montgomery. The room was cold—as cold as London would be in December—had a cold fireplace, a couple of chairs, a lounge. Only a table littered with pots of gay colored paints and Miss Montgomery's own flashing smile gave it warmth. Oh, yes, there was a bulbous figure on which hung a few neglected muslin ruffles—not warming either—but the only tangible object in sight to indicate that I was interviewing one of the three famous scenic and costume designers who compose The Motleys, Inc.

It was a perfect setting for people who liked always being themselves—who enjoyed just "being." I don't mean that the firm had just begun "to be," for the three girls who are The Motleys started in London in 1932.

"But how did you begin?" I asked, impressed by the absence of flourish.

"Oh, we just did it," Elizabeth Montgomery explained casually, shaking her head which, quite disappointingly, was not wearing cap and bells. "We learned our way gradually. Why, the first show we ever did opened in Brighton, outside of London, you know, and when we went into the theater and the stage manager asked us if we had got any returns (by which, of course, he meant masking or side pieces of scenery), we blithely replied, 'Oh, no thank you, we came down by car'—which was about as much as we knew about the theater.

Longs for London

"But I do miss my old studio in London," she said a little wistfully. "It was Chippendale's own workshop in St. Martin's Lane. You went teetering into it over old kidney cobblestones, through an archway, tucked away, yet quite in the middle of the theater district, and, oh, so convenient.

"When John Gielgud first produced 'Romeo and Juliet' for the Oxford University Dramatic Society, he asked us to do the costumes," Miss Montgomery said, making herself into a cozy huddle on the wide lounge. "We did everything ourselves — every stitch. We don't do that now, but it's a great help to know how."

"Richard of Bordeaux" was their first great success. And John Gielgud in his book "Early Stages" writes of the Motleys and their work for it, "The final result was beautiful, even spectacular, and the Motleys established themselves by their exquisitely graded color scheme, and simple but brilliantly suggestive scenery, as designers of the first rank."

Since then they have carried out many varied works in the theater, from experimental plays on a small scale to elaborate spectacles. Besides having been responsible for nearly all the scenery and costumes for Gielgud's productions over the past eight years, they thought they would like to dip into the mysteries of modern dress. So they set up a dress shop in Garrick Street (not forsaking their beloved theater district even for a modern dress shop).

This was also a great success. Seasonable collections, made in their own workrooms, attracted buyers from all America's best shops, and Schiaparelli paid them the compliment of declaring they were her only rivals in London. "All the people of the theater came to us for clothes—Diana Wynyard, Ruth Gordon, Greer Garson," among others. "And when Greer first went to Hollywood (after the filming of 'Mr. Chips') we did a whole trousseau for her to come to America in. Later Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier sent for us to do 'Romeo and Juliet.' That's why two of us (Margaret Harris and I) came over after the war, in 1940. Sophia Harris, the other Motley, continues to carry on in London."

Enjoy Ballets

Miss Montgomery says they love to do ballets, and can dress ghosts and angels with equal facility. Their creations for "Dim Luster," Antony Tudor's ballet that had its premiere at the Metropolitan by the Ballet Theater, has been the excitement of the ballet season here in New York. A ballet for Agnes de Mille with an eighteenth-century Watteau background, so new it hasn't even a name, is to be their next adventure in ballet fantasy.

"We've also done 'The Cherry Orchard' for Eva Le Gallienne. These costumes are going to be particularly interesting because most of them were genuine ones given to Miss Le Gallienne by an old lady who wore them herself. They are of the year 1903 which is the period of the play. We are making a few new ones, but it is so lovely having the real ones to go by."

Motley has dressed Katharine Cornell in so many plays, and arranged so many of the stage settings for plays in which she has starred, that Miss Montgomery says she feels she knows every line of her, every gesture, every pose. The turn-of-the-century clothes Miss Cornell wore so memorably in Guthrie McClintic's production of "The Doctor's Dilemma," with their Gibson Girl inspiration, were theirs, as are both the settings and modern costumes in "Lovers and Friends."

Portraits for Fun

Imagination like Elizabeth Montgomery's is quite irrepressible and she has now gone in for portraits. Often enough a painter may turn to stage design for enjoyment, but in this instance a stage designer goes in head over heels for fascinating portraits. A recent one-man show at the Raymond and Raymond Gallery in Hollywood and another at the American British Art Center in New York brought her thoughtful and dramatic portraits of film and theatrical stars into prominence, happily mixed in with such capricious subjects as the China Pig, Black Poodle, Black Cat, and Tabby Cat. They were practically a "sell out," which only goes to show the versatility of Elizabeth Montgomery and the broad scope of her genius for an endearing combination of drama and whimsey. And just in case you come face to face with her "Self Portrait"—she cuts her own bangs!

Nellie I. Brown (Inset) and Her Old Hundred Ice Cream Plant at Southbury, Conn.

Nellie I. Brown Has Her Own Ideas About Business

By Jane Dillon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today when ice cream is both scarce and expensive Mrs. Nellie I. Brown continues to sell hers at the prewar price of 19 cents a pint. And it is still the same famous Old Hundred Ice Cream, which she has been making at Southbury, Connecticut, for the past decade.

Skeptical predictions were made concerning the problems that would arise for Mrs. Brown if she continued to sell her high-quality ice cream at such a price, which, even in peacetime, was considered rock bottom—and there are plenty of problems, but she smiles as she solves them.

"OPA, cutting butter fat, lowering production, and reducing deliveries, created numerous difficulties," she said. "We function on a volume basis, and today, volume, except as it applies to products going to the armed forces, is rather archaic. However, we are but one of many, many businesses functioning under a restricted program. Of course, we wish we could supply the demand but, since this is impossible, we are grateful to say that we are going steadily forward."

Starts From Scratch

Mrs. Brown's business career reads like an Horatio Alger story. She had been a homemaker with no business experience whatever until 1929. She, like many others at that time, was faced with a sudden need to do something to bring financial return.

"Since I had always wanted a tearoom, I felt this was the time to put my ideas to work," she told me.

And she did this by taking her butler and his wife to her summer home on a farm in the white-spired little New England town of Southbury, which had been the "dwelling place" as "bury" signifies, of her husband's family since colonial days. There, in the building which originally had been the old slave quarters, she set up four tables covered with her exquisite handmade cloths, her choice Haviland, and rich antique silver.

"Atmosphere" First

On the opening day she was so engrossed with giving her place the atmosphere of a beautifully-appointed home that she forgot to hang out her sign on which was painted "Old Hundred," the name she had chosen for the inn because of her love for "The Doxology."

Then, with but one waitress attractively costumed in a colonial gown, she went into the kitchen to help her cook fry the chicken for the first guests—16 of them—all of whom wanted to be served at the same time.

Inside of a year, to those first 16 guests had been added 10,000 patrons. Additions were built on the old slave house and during each succeeding season Mrs. Brown served over 75,000 people who came from every state in the union and many foreign countries as well.

Having successfully defied the business bogy of inexperience, the owner of Old Hundred now challenged another, and published the Inn's trade secrets in her cookbook "Recipes from Old Hundred." This volume is filled with recipes for delicious New England dishes that have been handed down in her family for 200 years and which she modernized and made practical for today's housewives.

The recipe for Hartford Election Cake, which is printed below, is one of those that represent early America. "This cake," said she, "used to be served free by the State to those who came to the Capital to vote."

The records state that in the early days these cakes were huge affairs, a Mrs. Leslie having been paid three pounds for making one in 1771. Of course Mrs. Brown had to reduce the size of it for use at the inn, and when she included it in the cookbook a further reduction in measurements was necessary. "Even in these days of rationing, it is economical in points and pocketbook," she added.

"Thinking in terms of today," Mrs. Brown continued, "it does not seem possible that at one time, in pre-Revolutionary colonial days, fine cuts of meat were four cents a pound, milk a penny a quart, and butter six cents a pound."

Up Went Prices

The Revolution changed all that, however, and the cost of butter increased to $2.50 a pound, sugar went up to $4.00 a pound, and—fantastic as its sounds—salt sold for $21.00 a bushel. So, you see, the early Americans had to manage their menus in the face of high prices and scarcity, as we do today. Consequently they used recipes that were strictly economical, even though they were also delicious.

When approached with requests to put her ice cream on the market, Mrs. Brown established a price she thought reasonable, and when friends argued it was not high enough, a third bogy vanished in the face of Mrs. Brown's far-seeing good judgment. She desired to keep her price down so that everyone, particularly children, could have ice cream often.

"It is not how much we get for what we give, but how much we give for what we get," was her answer to the skeptical.

She did her experimenting in the little building where the ice cream was made for Old Hundred Inn. She tried different flavors and combinations, made herself familiar with every ingredient to see that it was the best, studied each process until she was convinced that Old Hundred Ice Cream could hold its own with those that were selling for more money.

With America's entrance into the war, traffic was swept from the highways and Mrs. Brown patriotically hung out a sign in front of her inn: "Closed for the Duration." It was then that she concentrated on making ice cream, which the Government had declared an essential food. Two rival grocery chains are now selling Nellie Brown's ice cream in their stores throughout Connecticut.

During the past summer Mrs. Brown planted and cared for a large victory garden, canned, with the help of her colored cook Rachael, 500 jars of vegetables. "Half of which," Rachael shyly remarked, "Mrs. Brown gave me for my family's war cellar."

Mrs. Brown is a sincere and charming woman and, though she has broken many of the rules laid down for a successful business career, there is one she feels should never be discarded, The Golden Rule.

Hartford Election Cake

First Part

1 yeast cake
1 pint milk
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon sugar
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ cup water

Dissolve yeast cake in water; heat milk until it is lukewarm and add flour; mix with other ingredients. Let rise two hours.

Second Part

½ pound butter (or other shortening)
½ pound raisins
¼ pound currants
1 teaspoon nutmeg
2½ cups flour
2½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon rose water
3 eggs
½ teaspoon any type baking powder

Cream shortening and sugar, add well-beaten eggs, then add first mixture, raisins, currants, nutmeg, rose water and flour; let rise one hour and add baking powder. Grease pan well, line with well-greased brown paper. Bake 50 minutes in a moderate oven, 350°F.

Have Soup Ready to Serve With Salad and Dessert

By Jane Gates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If a woman knows how to make several kinds of good, nourishing soup, half the battle of housekeeping is already won, for a thick soup with a green salad and a light dessert makes a perfect meal three or four times a week in any home where the housekeeper has an outside job.

Before the war, when our friends came home from foreign lands, they were sure to sing the praises of the various soups they had eaten in their travels, the pot-au-feu of France, the Italian minestrone, the Russian bortsch, forgetting that many sections of our own country are famous for some kind of soup that is every bit as good as any of these and just as unusual. A collection of recipes of these "sectional soups" would be an asset to every wartime recipe file. Following are some of the more famous soups, adapted for wartime cooking.

New England Clam Chowder

The Cape Cod fisherman who makes this "delectable concoction" better than anyone else in the world, disdains the tomatoes and other vegetables which Manhattan and the rest of the world outside New England use in making their clam chowder. He heats a quart of nice fresh clams to the boiling point, then drains off the liquor. He cuts two or more slices of fat salt pork into little dice and fries them a crisp, golden brown. When these are done to his liking he puts them in the bottom of his kettle with two sliced onions, more if he is particularly fond of them. On top of them is a layer of sliced potatoes that have been parboiled for five minutes.

He seasons as he goes along with salt and pepper. Next comes a layer of the clams and he continues in this way until he has used about four cups of the sliced potatoes and all the clams. He pours three cups of boiling water over it and boils it for 15 or 20 minutes, until the onions and potatoes are tender, never "mushy." He adds a quart of hot milk, cooks it a few minutes longer, adding the clam juice last of all. Of course the "good, generous piece of butter" is out for the duration, but you will be surprised how little it is missed, if the fat from the pork scrap is added in its place. Every clam chowder cook is apt to deviate a bit from the original recipe, making her rule her very own.

Chicken Gumbo

It is very difficult for a real, old-fashioned Southern cook to tell us exactly how to make chicken gumbo, but here is a recipe which I put together by standing at the side of one of them and watching her make it. First she cut up two chickens, fried them brown and put them into a deep pot. Then in the same frying plan in which she browned the chicken she fried one large onion, four or five ripe tomatoes and a quart of sliced okra. (I use canned okra.) These are fried slowly for a half hour, then put into the pot with the chicken, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper and covered with three cups of hot water. After this has cooked slowly on top of the stove for two hours, add 1 cup of top milk, 1 cup of cooked rice and serve piping hot.

Bouillabaisse

The Creoles of Louisiana are famous around the world for their cooking and they make bouillabaisse "the like of which was never eaten in Marseilles or Paris," if we take William Makepeace Thackery's word for it. Of course in the North we cannot get the same kind of fish that the New Orleans cooks use, but I have found that very good bouillabaisse can be made also from halibut, haddock and the bream which wartime shortages have taught us is so good. Take a pound and a half of any two. Cook two minced onions in a half cup of cooking oil; add the fish cut in pieces, two slices of lemon, a bay leaf, and two tomatoes. Let them all simmer together for a few minutes, then cover with four cups of boiling water and cook for 10 minutes. Skim, add a dozen oysters or clams and a teaspoonful of caramel syrup. This is a substitute for the saffron which the Southern cooks use. Season to taste. Serve a piece of the fish on a slice of toast in a soup plate with the delicious broth poured over it.

"Pepper Pot All Hot!"

To make the old-fashioned Philadelphia pepper pot, boil three pounds of tripe until tender in one kettle and in another cook a small knuckle of veal. Dice the tripe; take meat from the bone and put into the broth made from the veal. Season to taste with sweet marjoram, summer savory and thyme. Then add three pepper corns, a small red pepper, minced and salt. Dice several potatoes and cook in the soup until tender. There are always tiny dumplings in pepper pot. Use your own favorite receipe for them and make them very small, about the size of marbles. Cook in the soup about half an hour.

Snapper Soup

Another famous old Philadelphia dish was snapper soup which was served by the early settlers on the Fourth of July. To this day, many of the Kensington housewives make this soup on this date, using the old recipe handed down from their great-grandmothers.

One calls for five pounds of the snapper cut up fine. Cover well with water and cook with one onion until tender. Season with one teaspoonful of allspice, one teaspoonful of clove, a pinch of sweet basil, a pinch of summer savory, a pinch of sweet marjoram, and half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. "Add enough cayenne to give it zest." It is the seasoning that makes snapper soup good and the Kensington cooks have this down to a fine art. Add two cups of potatoes, diced, and cook for 20 minutes longer. Thicken with two tablespoons of browned flour mixed with cold water. The last thing before taking from the fire, they added a whole cup of butter. We will use only the butter or margarine that we have allotted to the family dinner on the day the soup is made. This is a very thick soup. "Thick enough for a spoon to stand on end," says one of the oldtime authorities.

Parsnip Chowder

Cut a quarter of a pound of lean salt pork into tiny dice and fry a crisp brown. Place in the bottom of the soup kettle with a thinly sliced onion. Add two cups of sliced raw potatoes, two cups of thinly sliced raw parsnips, three cups of boiling water and season with salt, celery salt, paprika and pepper. Cook slowly until the parsnips and potatoes are done. This should take 30 minutes. Add four cups of milk that has been scalded, three tablespoonfuls of margarine, and serve on toasted crackers.

Emergency Vegetable Chowder

Fry three slices of bacon until crisp then crumble it into bits. Heat two cans of vegetable soup with two cups of milk. Add bacon. Simmer for a few minutes and pour over pilot bread.

Salt Removes Odor

Salt will help remove from hands or cooking utensils a clinging odor of fish, suggest home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After handling fish, wash hands in strong salt water, then rinse them well before washing in warm soapy water. The same treatment removes fish odor from dishes or cooking utensils.

As for onion or garlic odor, rubbing with an acid like vinegar or lemon juice seems to be the most successful removal treatment.

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Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Fragrant Loaves Stir Memories

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I love to make bread. Now that my husband is out of service and into war work and we're living far out near the plant, where the bakery trucks call only twice a week, I've been baking many brown, crusty loaves.

Often, as I knead the dough which fairly springs under the touch of my hands, I recall standing at the kitchen table, where my mother kneaded the dough, as a small yellow-haired child. She always gave me a small piece for my own. I would cut out tiny rolls with her silver thimble; or make tiny loaves and set them in my doll-sized tin pans, ready for baking in the big wood range which taught me some of my a-b-c's as I spelled out "Peninsular" lettered blackly across its front.

My acquaintance with bread goes even beyond that; for my father raised the wheat on our Kansas farm, and when it was being harvested my sunbonnet bobbed back and forth between the field and the well at the barn, as I carried jug after earthen jug of cool fresh water to the men at work; sometimes I even perched on the spring seat of the farm wagon when he took the grain in to the county seat and left it at the "Teichgraeber Roller Mills" to have it ground into flour. The owner, covered with white dust like everything else inside the mill, used to come and stand between the wide sliding doors and talk to father in his own slow, careful English. Those were the days when everyone father dealt with was a friend, and work was never so pressing but that he could stop for a little conversation.

There is an Oriental proverb which starts, "Of all smells, bread." And nothing can bring back to me so quickly the memory of my mother making bread, or turning the loaves in the oven, as the wholesome fragrance of my own bread baking: How ruddily the wood fire gleamed through the openings in the front of the range at twilight; how carefully mother stepped among two or three tousle-headed youngsters, and the shepherd dog, and possibly a cat or two, stretched out in the warmth on the pine floor around the stove.

There is something so elemental, so just-right about baking bread at home; I love to bake bread!

Jean Crosse Hansen

Planners Hear Bold Outline For the Cities of Tomorrow

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — About 40 planning experts from this area, all of whom had viewed the potentialities of this region many times, figuratively speaking, from the tower of this city's tallest building, City Hall, were recently taken even higher as to the very pinnacle of the Western Hemisphere to contemplate planning in terms of all the Americas.

This opportunity was given them in three seminar sessions called by the Haynes Foundation, at which Carlos Contreras, Mexico's distinguished city planner, sketched in bold outline the ideals and practical considerations which can guide this community as it builds and rebuilds for tomorrow.

Aware of Need

The seminars were regarded by those in attendance—all of whom had been invited on the grounds of their professional knowledge of city planning—as one more step ahead for Los Angeles in its newish quest for integration, coordination, and beautification in relation to growth. Although the attendance was limited, it was expected that the seminar's influence would be widely felt since most present were public officials aware of the need for popular interest in their work.

Mr. Contreras, whose whimsical reminder that it is "lovely to waste time" was plainly germane to his concept of the ideal city as having plenty of space for good living, has long been sufficiently at home in the United States as well as in Europe and Latin America to be able to summarize certain standards for city planning appealing to his Los Angeles audience. They were:

Waste Motion Reduced

1. The need for height restrictions. Horizontal living is better than vertical living, he declared, because more normal. It reduces waste motion, and of extreme importance, it minimizes congestion and traffic or parking problems.

[Los Angeles, where, except for the City Hall and the Federal Building, height is limited by law to 13 stories, has seen at least part of the truth of Mr. Contreras' observation realized.]

2. The need to open up the city, as Mexico City is doing, by tearing down whole blocks to achieve perspective. Mr. Contreras recommended that thought be given to boldly razing blighted areas adjacent to downtown, then rebuilding them only slowly.

3. The need to divert traffic from centering in one part of the city. Los Angeles, he intimated, should profit from what he saw as Mexico City's mistake in building its great government buildings in a commercial area. The same mistake regarding centralizing market areas should be avoided.

4. The need to build streets not according to traffic per second but according to the dictates of generosity. Mr. Contreras recalled that a planning commission in Mexico City once disputed for several months as to whether a new street approach to the city should be 90 or 120 feet wide. When President Cardenas' opinion was sought, he recommended 400 meters as proper—so a street more than 1,000 feet wide was built!

5. The need for "lots of green."

Mr. Contreras has had plenty of opportunity to go beyond theory in the execution of such bold conceptions. He has just completed the new master plan by Guadalajara. Responsible for much of the modern planning of Mexico City, he has dealt with the hard facts of financing, even to the point of getting relief money for evicted tenants in poor districts being razed. He has met opposition to planning by demonstrating its good effects upon property values.

Look from Canada to the Argentine, he urged the Los Angeles experts, so that what is done here will take its place in what he called "national zoning" and "hemispheric zoning"—assuring the "fruitful economic interchange of regional surpluses." That such planning is realistic rather than visionary he indicated by stressing its relation to transportation and communication between cities, regions, and nations.

As guest of the Haynes Foundation, whose research facilities and funds are being devoted to supporting all aspects of Los Angeles city and regional planning, Mr. Contreras said he flew here from Mexico City—some 3,000 miles—in 10 hours. That of itself, he felt, sustained the conviction planners are arriving at that they must plan from above—that is, looking down—as well as from the ground up. The air view reveals tremendous possibilities, he said, but ideally the two—air view and ground work—go together.

Truman Hits G. O. P. Tactics, Calls Roosevelt Proven Chief

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Chairman Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, of the Senate investigating committee bearing his name, charged last night that some Republican leaders were taking advantage of the Administration's policy of bringing mistakes "out in the open so they can be speedily corrected."

In an address prepared for delivery at a Jackson Day dinner, Senator Truman called for re-election of President Roosevelt and said "it requires no demonstration to tell that Democratic defeat at the polls this year would hamper, delay, and confuse the conduct of the war, and perhaps imperil the peace."

Commenting on the findings of his committee, Senator Truman declared, "The Administration has not taken the position of hiding mistakes, but its policy has been to bring them out in the open so that they can be speedily corrected.

"This has led some leaders of the Republican Party to gain a special advantage to themselves by harping on the mistakes and errors that we ourselves have brought to light," he asserted. "From the propaganda on this subject emanating from Republican sources, it really means the Republicans hope that this war is a chance to win the election. But I can assure you that this Administration will go ahead, with its only object the winning of the war in the shortest possible time.

"To win a military victory alone would be futile unless we lay a foundation in our postwar world that will secure for all men everywhere their basic human rights," he continued. "Surely, there is no other man in the United States who has been in such constant touch and knows all the ramified problems and details of our negotiations with the nations of the world and the plans for final victory than our present Commander in Chief.

"In the critical period of transition from war to peace and in the performance of the solemn responsibilities which will be ours in the postwar world, we need the proven leadership, the unique experience and knowledge of this man."

McCormack Attacks Woodring Group

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—House Majority Leader McCormack of Massachusetts said Feb. 12 efforts of former Secretary of War Harry Woodring to "lead a movement within the Democratic Party against President Roosevelt," are "meaningless" and predicted they will not "deceive the American public."

Mr. Woodring is chairman of a group which organized earlier this month at Chicago under the name "The American Democratic National Committee" and announced plans to hold a convention in April or May and nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The Commtitee adopted a resolution saying the "present Administration has surrounded itself with alien-minded advisers who are destroying the American form of government."

Guillion Elected Head Of Army and Navy Club

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General of the U. S. Army, and a native of Carrollton, Ky., was elected President of the Army and Navy Club last night, succeeding Brig. General Seth Williams, U. S. Marine Corps, retired.

9 Books Named As Outstanding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 — Nine books have been selected as outstanding for "purposeful typographic design and excellence of production" by the American Institute of Graphic Arts for February. They are:

"An American Dilemma: The Negro Problem and Modern Democracy," by Gunnar Myrdal, a Harper & Brothers publication; "Cone of Silence," by A. Fleming MacLeish, a Houghton, Mifflin Company publication; "Day of Fire," by Leonard Bacon, Oxford University Press; "Federation: The Coming Structure of World Government," edited by various authors, University of Oklahoma Press; "God's Englishman: The Evolution of the Anglo-Saxon Spirit," by Leland Dewitt Baldwin, Little, Brown & Company;

"Jazz: From the Congo to the Metropolitan," by Robert Goffin, Doubleday, Doran & Company; "Language and Thought in Schizophrenia," edited by J. S. Kasanin, University of California Press; "Mending Made Easy," by Mary Brooks Picken, Harper & Brothers, and "Twenty Little Pets from Everywhere," by Raymond L. Ditmars, Julian Messner, Inc.

Wacs May Adopt Homeless Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 — Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Women's Army Corps, said Feb. 14 that WAC headquarters would have no objection to its members overseas adopting homeless children.

WAC units in England have already taken custody of two orphans, she found on her recent visit to British installations.

In Italy, Colonel Hobby told Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference Feb. 14, she found Wacs full of sympathy for the hordes of homeless children roaming the streets and said it was pretty hard to "keep Americans from wanting to do something organized about it."

Wacs cannot keep youngsters in the barracks but they can and have assumed complete responsibility for their keep elsewhere.

Asked if the women would want to bring their adopted youngsters home with them, Colonel Hobby said she supposed so, but said it would be "worse than Solomon" in some cases to decide who should have them.

Parties Are Urged to Combat Racial Prejudices in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—The Democratic and Republican Parties were called on last night by the National Conference to combat anti-Semitism to include in their 1944 presidential platforms unequivocal planks condemning the fomenting of religious or racial hatred and pledging their parties to the elimination of these practices from American life.

At the same time the help of the Federal Government in the fight against racial discrimination was pledged by Norman M. Littell, Assistant United States Attorney General, who is in charge of law enforcement against subversive activities, in an address at a dinner in the Pennsylvania Hotel which marked the close of the two-day conference.

Mr. Littell urged a program of action that includes public scrutiny of all public officials in cities, counties and states wherever apathy, indifference or prejudice denies to any citizen the equal protection of the law.

Convictions for subversive activities, he recalled, included individuals who abused religious minorities.

"The test of democracy lies, above all else, in the protection given to minorities to preserve their liberties, their integrity and their self-respect under the rules of a majority," he declared.

Other speakers were Malcolm Ross, Director of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, which sponsored the conference.

The Conference consisted of panel discussions of anti-Semitic problems in such fields as government, labor and inter-group relations. Earlier in the day, indorsement of proposed Federal legislation banning use of the mails to abuse anyone because of race or religion was urged by James B. McNally, United States Attorney here.

During a panel on labor problems Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, condemned anti-Semitism in the armed forces, adding that the A. F. of L. was united in its effort to eliminate not only anti-Semitism but also all intolerance because of its menace to the American trade union movement.

Jobs for Veterans Held Most Important

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt and Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, in a joint statement yesterday said getting jobs for returning veterans is one of the most important duties of the nation and it is "particularly important that their two agencies "co-operate with a complete unity of purpose."

Early Fondness for Democratic Donkey

Wide World

Franklin D. Roosevelt and 'Budgy' Enjoy 19th-Century Ride

The boy on the donkey is Franklin Delano Roosevelt, with his dog "Budgy," in 1885. The picture is part of an exhibition of materials from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N. Y., now on view at the National Archives in Washington. Selections from the President's library were taken to Washington so that persons who could not get to Hyde Park because of wartime travel difficulties could see them in the Nation's Capital.

President Is Urged to Drop Wallace

Continued from Page 1

Presidential nominee, although the names are offered more to indicate the kind of man they want than to press for the nomination of a particular candidate.

The names which they most frequently mention are:

Charles E. Wilson, former President of the General Electric Company and now Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

Donald M. Nelson, former Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck Company and one of the principal figures in the Government's war production setup since long before Pearl Harbor; he was head of SPAB, which later was reorganized into the War Production Board, of which he is now Director and Chairman.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former President of United States Steel, later Lend-Lease Administrator and Undersecretary of State since the departure of Sumner Welles.

William L. Batt, another WPB Vice-Chairman who has gained great respect in Washington as a liberal businessman. He was formerly President of the S. K. F. Industries.

The fact that two of these men, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Batt, are registered Republicans has either been overlooked, or has been considered unimportant by the Democratic sponsors of new political talent—at least new talent at the lower end of the national ticket. None is a party man in the extreme partisan sense and none has been active in party politics.

The Democratic advocates of a businessman for Vice-President recognize realistically that President Roosevelt himself will have the final say as to his running mate. This is an accepted tradition in both parties and they realize that they cannot impose a Vice-Presidential nominee whom the White House does not desire.

However, the feeling prevails that Mr. Roosevelt will be much more open to the dominant wishes of the Party than he was in 1940 when he forced the nomination of Mr. Wallace to the accompaniment of boos and catcalls at Chicago. They know that the President is going to need harmony in the Party as never before and will very likely be responsive to whatever is the dominant opinion on this point.

This group contends that the public is tired of the old names, the old familiar figures in politics, such as members of Congress, other elected officials and holders of appointive political posts. They hold, therefore, that the names Wallace, Rayburn, James F. Byrnes and of other Democratic veterans in the public service no longer hold the necessary appeal.

They hold that a new figure, particularly since it appears that he will be running with the veteran F. D. R. at the head of the ticket, would spark the whole campaign in a year when the going may not be so easy.

At the moment, special attention seems to focus on Mr. Wilson as an unwitting contender for the Vice Presidential nomination.

There have been two occasions lately when Mr. Roosevelt himself has singled out Mr. Wilson for noteworthy praise, the last being the occasion of the Jackson Day Dinner when Mr. Wallace and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas were the principal speakers.

It was on that day that the President wrote Gerard Swope, the President of General Electric, petitioning him to permit Mr. Wilson to continue with the WPB.

"I think it is really essential to the conduct of the war that Charlie Wilson remain with the Government until next summer," Mr. Roosevelt said.

He added that he was needed "so that he can help to see the Government through this critical period."

Earlier in his annual message to Congress Mr. Roosevelt had referred to the WPB Vice-Chairman as "one of the great American industrialists of his day—a man who has rendered yeoman service to his country in this crisis."

Willkie Names R. H. Cake Campaign Manager

Continued from Page 1

where he had visited Gov. Earl Warren.

"But it cannot win, or be entitled to win, by presenting nothing but a bill of errors and complaints." He reiterated that his role was to bring about party unity.

Mr. Willkie told reporters here he would wage active campaigns in states where he enters primaries. Mr. Cake, scheduled to leave last night for New York City to establish National Campaign Headquarters, said Mr. Willkie's campaign in the Wisconsin Primary was already under way and has been initiated in Nebraska.

Mr. Willkie announced Saturday he will enter the Oregon Primary. Mr. Cake said "we have decided to enter the primaries in some other States," but he declined to name them immediately.

"We are going to have representatives in every State but the type of campaign will depend upon the situation in each," Mr. Cake explained.

Mrs. Frank Reynolds of Cambridge City, Ind., will head the Women's Division of the Willkie Campaign, Mr. Cake announced. Mrs. Reynolds is an Indiana Republican National Committeewoman and former Indiana State Treasurer.

Mr. Cake is a native Oregonian and lifelong Republican. He is a former President of the United States Savings & Loan League and at present is President of the Equitable Savings & Loan Association and a practicing attorney here.

Declaring the appointment of Mr. Cake as campaign manager constituted his formal declaration of candidacy, Mr. Willkie added, "if there is anyone who didn't already know I was going to run."

Dirksen Joins Race

DENVER, Feb. 15 (AP)—Organized justice in a free world with "international responsibility" curbing aggression by nations was advocated today by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois on a western tour as announced candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.

"With international responsibility, we should also preserve our own sovereignty," he declared.

Mr. Dirksen told the Rocky Mountain News in an interview he believes jobs should be free, that the Government should bring small capital back into the national effort, and that the Government must ease the restrictions on industry, reduce taxes that "destroy incentive," and release venture capital.

He declared that farmers "don't want subsidies, they want a fair price in an open market."

"Another four years of what we have in Washington will leave the States as mere geographical designations for tourists," he said.

Bricker Urges Candor

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 15 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, paying his first formal visit to West Virginia since announcing for the Republican presidential nomination, declared last night "it is President Roosevelt's duty" to make known his intentions regarding a fourth term.

Speaking at the Ohio Valley Board of Trade's annual dinner, Governor Bricker said that "a change in Administration with the war's conduct placed squarely in the hands of military leaders would implement and improve the war effort."

"And as we are fighting to maintain self-government," he continued, "it is President Roosevelt's duty to give the people a fuller insight into the war's developments and also to announce his personal plans in relation to a fourth term.

"The greatest discouragement for the future lies in the fear of the people that the burdens of government may not be lessened when the war is won, and that bureaucracy will not be curbed.

"The New Deal philosophy which centralizes authority, suppresses the States, subjugates the people and subordinates Congress, will ultimately destroy individuality and initiative."

Case for the G. O. P.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Feb. 15 (AP)—The nation's time and energy is being consumed by petty political operations in the midst of war while it waits, "steam up and ready to go," Harrison E. Spangler, National Republican Chairman told northern West Virginia Republicans last night.

Mr. Spangler, speaking at a Lincoln Day dinner, said:

"This is a time for greatness, but littleness has been in the saddle. This is the time for vision, but ambition has ruled. This is a time for self-forgetfulness. We have had vindictiveness instead.

"This is a time for all-out, all-American unity. What we have had are petty politicians in high places, and calculated incitement of un-American class hate and prejudice. . . .

"Our fighting men wait ont heckling. The nation waits, steam up and ready to go, on the blinding, bewildering kaleidoscope of executive contradiction, confusion, and change."

Bond Drive Enters 'Final' Day Short

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—The $14,000,000,000 Fourth War Loan went into its final day today still four per cent short of overall success and 34 per cent shy of the $5,500,000,000 quota set for individual participation.

Last night's Treasury report placed total sales at $13,450,000,000, of which individuals accounted for $3,611,000,000. Corporation and other "big money" buyers bought $9,839,000,000 worth of securities, or 116 per cent of their quota.

Although the drive ends officially at midnight, War Bond sales for the remainder of the month will be credited to the campaign, and continued emphasis will be placed upon efforts to reach the quota for individuals.

New York State taps its expected $148,000,000 fiscal year-end surplus in advance today to buy $25,000,000 of War Bonds under a special law enacted swiftly and unanimously in advance of tonight's closing of the drive.

Willkie Says West In for Expansion

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (AP)—A great opportunity for expansion of industry and increasing world trade will be provided the Pacific Coast after Japan's fate is sealed, Wendell Willkie declared in a radio speech here Feb. 13.

The former Republican Presidential candidate who is seeking the 1944 nomination said, in what he termed a nonpolitical talk, it "would be tragically easy for this opportunity to be kicked away."

"To a significant and unique degree opportunity is yours—yours on a great scale," he told the people of the West.

This great expansion for western industry, envisioned by Mr. Willkie, was predicated on the expectation that once Japan is beaten "we will have a friendly and free China, all of southern Asia and all of India awakening from its deep sleep, eager to join with us to help make the world both prosperous and peaceful."

YES airline seats are even scarcer than hens' teeth these busy days. But you'll find that TWA still *"goes all the way"* to take care of you when you have to travel. That's why it's always wise to *try* TWA *first.*

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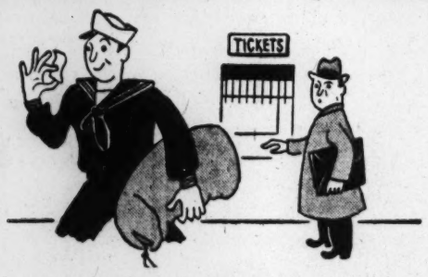

"Am I lucky? Got the last seat!"

Yes, most passenger trains *are* "sold out"—weeks in advance. And most of them are uncomfortably over-crowded.

But if people who do not have to take a trip would NOT travel, we could better accommodate the service men and women, and those engaged in essential industry.

We believe that you understand the emergency of this situation. And, while we welcome *essential* travel, that's why we urge all others to *travel sparingly!*

TRAVEL SPARINGLY*

If you MUST travel you can help solve the wartime transportation problem if you will:

- Plan every trip and buy round-trip tickets well in advance.
- Cancel your reservations promptly, if you change your plans.
- Accept available accommodations cheerfully.
- Travel in mid-week.
- Travel light, taking only one piece of baggage.
- Wait your turn in the dining car patiently.

**Don't travel unless absolutely necessary*

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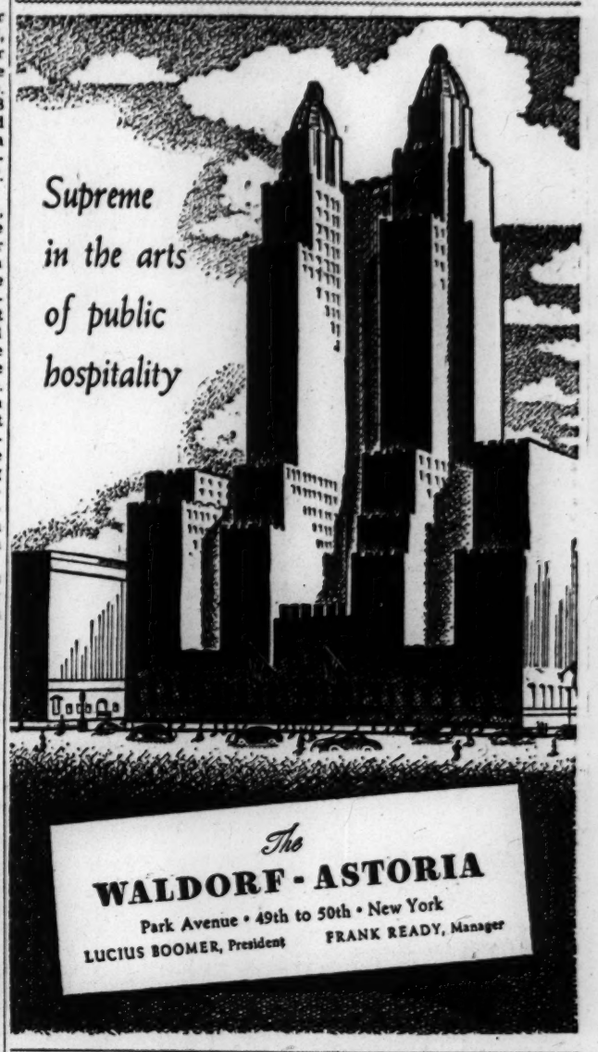

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The Home Forum

Man's Eternal Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY many persons are far from home, living in lands where customs and language are strange to them. Many are in the military service of their countries. Even when there are companions near and strangers are kind, still they long for old scenes, old friends, and accustomed ways.

Christ Jesus was in the service of his heavenly Father. He, too, had left home on a divine mission. He had as his disciples other men who had left their homes and friends to follow him. On one occasion Jesus said to them (John 15:15): "Henceforth I call you not servants; for the servant knoweth not what his lord doeth: but I have called you friends; for all things that I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you." No truer bond can exist than to share in a great purpose, a noble ideal.

What were some of the things that Christ Jesus had learned of his Father and now shared with his disciples? He had imparted to the simple people who followed him such knowledge as this: that God is Spirit and Life, and that Life therefore is spiritual, eternal (see John 4:14, 24); that "it is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63). And he also said, "Be not afraid" (Mark 6:50).

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the author, Mary Baker Eddy, says (p. 410), "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" It is not unusual for a human being to be afraid, since the whole falsity of material existence is based upon fear. But thousands have learned that when fear is overcome through spiritual faith and understanding, the ensuing mental and spiritual freedom ensures physical protection as well as an inner sense of security and peace.

In Christian Science we learn that spiritual consciousness is the real. In Science the spiritual self, the real man, is the idea of God. In the degree we understand this spiritual fact we gain dominion over discordant human beliefs, and normal health and more harmonious circumstances appear.

With perfect clarity of spiritual perception one would see and express only perfection, since it alone truly exists. This is, indeed, our goal. If our progress at times seems slow, these encouraging words from Science and Health should inspire us to press on (p. 254): "When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path. Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to *begin* aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much." With increased recognition and consciousness of spiritual existence, one sees increased harmony in one's life. This harmony grows in exact proportion to the increase in one's spiritual understanding, one's right thinking.

One understands Christian Science in proportion to his spiritual receptivity, and progresses more rapidly in the knowledge of divine Principle if he practices what he learns, just as in mathematics one works more and more readily and accurately as one grows in the knowledge of its principle. Divine Principle is Love, and Love, which is God, becomes the very basis of all our thoughts and acts as we learn to recognize life as spiritual, not material, not dependent upon matter in any degree for its expression; therefore eternal, indestructible, inviolable.

* * *

Many persons have been healed of severe maladies on reading Science and Health for the first time and catching a glimpse of their spiritual status as children of God. They have found their entire outlook changed for the better as the element of divine healing, which Jesus proved by his works and teachings, is again discerned. Often in times of great stress, where the need for spiritual vision is urgent, they reach heights of revelation and prove the omnipotence of God instantaneously.

Once we find the joy and peace that result when we turn away from material chaos to spiritual concord, and catch even one clear glimpse of Truth, material expediences for overcoming sorrow and loneliness no longer satisfy us. Of them the Bible truly says (Ecclesiastes 1:14), "All is vanity." But when, like the Master, we learn the great lesson, "I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me" (John 8:16), we gain a sense of fellowship that nothing can shatter, an understanding of that divine Principle which is man's eternal friend. Here is a sure refuge from the vanity and cheerlessness of materialism, a constant inspiration, an enduring relationship with the ever-present affluence of Love.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Winter Winds

In winter, winds blow clear and cold,
In ecstasy they play on bold
And tense, thin strings, a winter's song
For bowed and barren trees. How strong
Their music surges, uncontrolled!

Blow, winds! Till sleet, in crystal mold,
Rings echoes, sparkling, multifold.
Exhilarating things belong
In winter winds!

Winds, greet the falling snow and fold
It into patterns, softly scrolled;
Swirling bright flakes in endless throng
That man may find himself! No wrong
Can come to him who stands, whole-souled,
In winter winds.

ANNA BENFER

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
(BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 353). Each issue brings metaphysical articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and an authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

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On the Ferry To Azemmour

RABAT LEFT ON me an impression of savage, red, mediæval ramparts, with an incongruous but dazzling effect of delicate Moorish decoration on their frowning gateways; of a clean blue and white native town; of a long white European street, all carved wood balconies and beetling roofs; of size. The size of Rabat is most disturbing. Most of us have our school-made notions of the size of mediæval towns—about as big as an average English village. I am not going to commit myself to figures, but the extent of the Rabat walls, from the Kasba to Chella and along the south side, seems to me to equal the full area of any town like Reading. And I think I am right in saying that Rabat was, in the thirteenth century, very far from being the big city of North Africa.

And still I cannot get on with my narrative at a proper speed. I told you last time about the wild flowers on the Rabat road. Well, on the road to Azemmour they simply riot. The Bond Street florist who successfully introduces the orange-coloured buttercup will make a fortune. But his nurseries will never grow them as they grow here, in thick, blinding carpets for miles and miles, spreading a path of old gold from the green hills to the edge of the Atlantic.

Early in the afternoon Imshi and I crossed a river in a ferryboat to Azemmour. We were not alone. On the contrary, there were nineteen donkeys, three camels, and about fifty cheerful people packed on to one very small raft, which was borne precariously on three antique boats. . . .

It was great fun, and one of the camels was delighted with my spare tyres. He had behaved very badly earlier in the voyage and had refused to sit down like a properly behaved camel. Furious bubblings went on, but when, by accident, his tongue touched a steel-studded tyre (the menagerie was in and out of Imshi most of the time), he steadily licked this delightful new thing and was as good as gold, till we all disembarked, amid yells and brayings and gurglings, on the other side.

This exquisite little walled town of Azemmour drowsing through the centuries on the riverside, as untouched today by European influence as it was when the Carthaginians first developed it as one of their rather special markets, could only be reached on foot or horseback a few years ago. . . .

You are never lonely on a Moorish road. . . . Every one stops to ask after your health, to commend you to the protection of God, to see if your car has any really intriguing feature. And you can give no greater pleasure than by the trifling offer of a lift to the next post or town.—From "The Adventures of Imshi: A Two-seater in Search of the Sun," by JOHN PRIOLEAU. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE BETROTHED": *A Painting by J.-B. Greuze*

JEAN-BAPTISTE GREUZE (1725-1805) was a French painter who followed a course of his own direction, regardless of all other influences. He was a painter of domestic themes, genre, but he would have preferred to achieve fame as a historical painter. His lictures represent dreamy young ladies, peasants, village brides, domestic scenes. In his work, there was a relaxation from the formalities and pretenses of the Academy, a reflection of the bourgeois influences upon taste. While Greuze is generally charged with the doubtful compliment of sentimentality, he seems to have helped launch the democratic trend which characterized much French painting of the nineteenth century.

L'Éternel Ami de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ILS SONT nombreux aujourd'hui ceux qui sont loin de leur foyer, dans des pays dont les coutumes et la langue leur sont étrangères. Beaucoup sont dans les armées, au service de la patrie. Même s'ils ont des compagnons et qu'ils rencontrent chez les étrangers de la bienveillance, leur cœur soupire après les scènes familières, les anciens amis, les usages qu'ils ont connus dès l'enfance.

Le Christ Jésus était au service de son Père céleste. Pour remplir une mission divine, il avait lui aussi quitté la maison; et ses disciples à leur tour, quittant leur foyer, leurs amis, avaient suivi le Maître. Jésus leur dit un jour (Jean 15:15): "Je ne vous appelle plus serviteurs, parce que le serviteur ne sait pas ce que fait son maître; mais je vous ai appelés mes amis, parce que je vous ai fait connaître tout ce que j'ai appris de mon Père." Quel lien peut unir les hommes mieux que ne le font un noble idéal, un grand but poursuivis en commun?

Considérons certaines des choses que Jésus le Christ avait apprises de son Père et dont il faisait part à ses disciples. Aux humbles pêcheurs qui l'avaient suivi, le Maître apprenait de précieuses vérités. Il leur faisait comprendre que Dieu étant Esprit et Vie, la Vie doit être spirituelle, éternelle (voir Jean 4:14, 24); que "c'est l'esprit qui vivifie, la chair ne sert de rien" (Jean 6:63). Il disait aussi: "N'ayez point de peur!" (Marc 6:50.)

Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare (p. 410): "La pratique scientifique et chrétienne commence par la note tonique de l'harmonie que nous a donnée le Christ: 'N'ayez point de peur!'" La crainte n'est point rare chez les humains, car l'existence matérielle est une erreur qui se fonde entièrement sur la crainte. Mais d'innombrables personnes ont appris que lorsque la crainte cède à la foi spirituelle, à la compréhension, la liberté mentale et spirituelle qu'on obtient assure la protection physique en même temps qu'un sens intime de sécurité, de paix.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent que la conscience spirituelle correspond à la réalité. En Science le moi spirituel, l'homme réel, est l'idée de Dieu. Dans la mesure où l'on comprend ce fait spirituel, on maîtrise les croyances humaines discordantes; on voit paraître la santé normale, les circonstances s'harmonisent.

Si notre perception spirituelle était parfaitement claire, nous ne verrions et n'exprimerions que la perfection, puisqu'elle seule existe en réalité. C'est vraiment là notre but. Nos progrès semblent-ils parfois lents? Ces encourageantes paroles de *Science et Santé* devraient nous inspirer, redoubler notre zèle (p. 254): "Quand nous nous attendons patiemment à Dieu, et que nous recherchons la Vérité avec droiture, Il nous indique le chemin. Les mortels imparfaits saisissent lentement le but ultime de la perfection spirituelle; mais c'est accomplir beaucoup que de bien *commencer* et de continuer la lutte pour résoudre par la démonstration le grand problème de l'être." Lorsqu'on reconnaît l'existence spirituelle, qu'on en prend davantage conscience, la vie devient plus harmonieuse. Cette harmonie s'accroît à mesure qu'augmente la compréhension spirituelle et qu'on apprend à penser juste.

En raison de sa réceptivité spirituelle, le disciple comprend la Science Chrétienne; s'il veut faire de rapides progrès dans la connaissance du divin Principe, il doit mettre en pratique ce qu'il apprend. C'est ainsi que dans les mathématiques, saisir le principe de cette science permet de travailler avec exactitude et d'avancer plus rapidement. Le divin Principe est Amour; or l'Amour, qui est Dieu, devient la base même de toutes nos pensées et de nos actes à mesure que nous apprenons à reconnaître la vie comme spirituelle et non matérielle, comme n'ayant point à dépendre de la matière pour s'exprimer—comme devant être éternelle, indestructible, inviolable.

Maintes personnes ont été délivrées de quelque grave maladie lorsque, lisant pour la première fois *Science and Santé*, elles ont entrevu leur statut spirituel, leur qualité d'enfants de Dieu. Elles ont constaté que leurs vues s'amélioraient, que leurs perspectives se transformaient à mesure qu'elles discernaient l'élément de la guérison divine que Jésus enseignait et prouvait par ses œuvres. Souvent aux heures de grande détresse, lorsque la vision spirituelle était des plus nécessaires, elles ont pu monter jusqu'aux cimes de la révélation et prouver instantanément la toute-puissance divine.

Ayant trouvé la paix et la joie qu'obtiennent ceux qui se détournent du chaos matériel et saisissent l'harmonie spirituelle; ayant perçu ne fût-ce qu'un seul rayon de la Vérité—nous ne nous contenterons plus d'expédients matériels pour vaincre l'isolement et le chagrin. Au sujet de ces prétendus appuis, la Bible dit avec raison (Ecclésiaste 1:14): "Tout est vanité." Mais lorsqu'à l'instar du Maître, nous apprenons cette leçon vitale: "Je ne suis pas seul, mais le Père qui m'a envoyé est avec moi" (Jean 8:16), nous obtenons un sentiment d'union que rien ne peut détruire; nous comprenons que le divin Principe est l'éternel ami de l'homme. Voilà le vrai refuge contre la vanité et la tristesse du matérialisme; voilà l'inspiration constante, le lien permanent qui nous unit à l'Amour et à son abondance toujours présente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Great River Was Their Road

ALONG THE SHORES of the St. Lawrence River below Quebec the countryside is divided into long narrow strips of cultivated fields; pasture land and hay fields, green strips of wheat and oats, fields of potatoes or cabbages, fruit trees growing in neat rows. Each field is divided from the next by weatherbeaten rail fences. Back of the cultivated land rise wooded hills and behind them the deep blue line of the Laurentian Mountains.

Near the river are the villages, gay little houses strung along both sides of the road. The houses are painted yellow or pink, or white with trimmings of red or blue around doors and windows. Some of them have steep roofs with wide curved eaves. In the hip roofs of other houses small dormer windows look out like alert eyes. On the highest point of land stands the village church of gray stone, with steep roof and slim tapering spire, shining silvery in the sunlight.

So they are strung along the broad and powerful river, the little villages of cozy houses, the narrow fields and silvery church spires.

It was a long time ago—far back in the seventeenth century—when French peasants first began to build their little houses of log or stone close to the river. They came then to New France, a colony of the French kingdom in the vast, lonely wilderness along the St. Lawrence, where dark forests of spruce and pine and birch came close to the shores.

Huge grants of land were given to important gentlemen called seigneurs, who in turn allotted strips of their territory to the settlers, the *habitants*. Each farmer built close to the river because that was the only road, and the houses were placed near one another for safety and companionship. Their land ran back from the river in narrow strips.

They were hardy, courageous folk, those French habitants, who cleared the forest from their land to plant wheat and corn. The grain was taken to the seigneur's mill to be ground, and the women baked the bread in outdoor clay ovens, just as many habitant farm women do to this day. The women spun wool from their sheep and wove it into homespun cloth for the family clothes. . . .

In spite of their hardships and the lonely life in the wilderness, the French habitants kept their gaiety, good humor and sociable spirit. They liked to gather in one another's houses to talk and dance, and to sing the lilting folksongs they had brought from France.

In the centuries since the habitants came to New France, farms and villages have spread over the fertile countryside until most of the land, up to the woodlands, is cultivated. Although roads pass through the villages and the railroad reaches some of them, they are not unlike those of the past. The houses stand in neighborly closeness along the road with narrow strips of field behind them. People are used to automobiles passing through the villages. Sons and daughters bring back news of city life from Quebec or other towns, but many of the old ways in the villages are unchanged.—From "Young Canada," by ANNE M. PECK. (New York: McBride.)

To the Explorers

There is much space still to explore and conquer
Between those old seas on this well-known ground.
The world is wide as always and as always
Wider than the world is round.

Last league of water sailed, last island settled,
Still must explorers journey hardy-hearted,—
Peace is a country yet unknown, and Plenty
Has been discovered, but is not yet charted.

—From "This Is Our Own," by MARIE DE L. WELSH. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Tale of the Walking Doll

THE LITTLE GIRL, like most little girls, liked dolls. She had coveted, in turn, a tiny doll, a big doll, a sleeping doll, and a doll with real hair. These specifications had been more or less adequately met by the dolls that appeared on the family Christmas trees from year to year. And then one day, flat on her stomach on the living-room floor, with heels in the air and elbows propped upon the latest issue of a children's magazine, she came upon the Ultima Thule of all doll dreams—the walking doll.

* * *

The picture showed her standing upright, her ruffled skirts reaching to the floor, her hands daintily outstretched to the little mother who knelt, just as real mothers do, with waiting, open arms.

You had, it seemed, to become a salesman in order to buy. You sent a coupon and would receive, *prepaid, absolutely without cost to you*, one dozen (12) Ladies' Beauty Pins. These pins would sell on sight, being the sort of article, one gathered, that ladies had been longing for all their lives. All you had to do was to bring one dozen ladies and one dozen Beauty Pins together, forward the resulting $1.20 to the company; and the walking doll, in all its glory, would be yours as soon as the railway express could get it to you.

The little girl rushed upstairs where Mother was making beds.

"But, Childie," Mother protested, "you've never tried to sell anything! I don't think you would like it at all. Who would buy them, anyway?"

"They sell on sight," said Childie firmly. She was an enthusiastic child; and Mother sent for the pins.

* * *

Childie herself admired them greatly when they arrived. They were brightly and fearfully yellow, and each one bore a large, bright stone.

Big Sister bought the ruby and Mother bought the emerald. Then Childie started out. Gentle, brown-eyed Mrs. Potter, next door, surveyed the beauty pins. Childie pointed a hopeful, smudged little finger at the card. "It says 'ladies' delight,'" she suggested. "They're only ten cents."

"So it does," said Mrs. Potter. "And I'm sure any lady ought to be delighted to buy one." The sale was made.

Some other prospects were like Mrs. Potter, but some were not. Rebuffs were discouraging, the summer days were long and diverting, and autumn found the box with four remaining pins therein. But the vision of the walking doll was still strong in Childie's mind, and she persisted.

* * *

Father and Mother talked about it. "She undertook it—we ought to let her see it through." But when Childie, all unbeknown to her elders, took a two-mile walk through a snowstorm to make a possible sale and came wading home with soaked leggings and numb fingers and toes, Father and Mother called a halt. They bought the remaining pins and dispatched the money.

The doll arrived in a long, brown, stout, cardboard box. The wrappings were removed and she emerged—the longed-for prize—the walking doll.

Her delicate china face was beautiful and expressionless, her blue eyes closed and unclosed as she reclined or was lifted. Her curls were silky and golden, topped by a delicious pale blue bonnet. Her hands extended daintily, just as in the picture, and her pale blue silken skirts, mysteriously distended, reached exactly to where her toes should be. But where were her toes?

Childie up-ended her treasure unceremoniously. Instead of feet, this beautiful creation had a round, flat, tin base, equipped with four rubber-tired wheels. Further exploration revealed that her body was just a cold, unimaginative wire mechanism, encased, for illusion, in a cone of pasteboard, over which the blue gown was artfully draped.

Childie looked thoughtful, set the doll upright, and gazed determinedly at her lovely curls. "Her name is Belle," she said.

"But let's see how she walks," said Mother. There was a key peeping out from under the blue skirt. Father wound this energetically, with no result. There was no answer from the machinery and, in fact, there seemed to be no stopping-place. You simply wound and wound, never coming to any conclusion.

Everybody tried, with the same result; it was finally admitted that the walking doll did not walk. And so Belle became a tolerated adjunct to Childie's doll collection. But, for many months, various members of the family would amuse themselves, from time to time, by winding the non-walking doll—long, industriously, and ineffectually.

That is the first part of the story. The other part happened about three years later.

* * *

Childie had been sent upstairs to "watch for the mailman," as Mother wanted to buy some stamps. From the playroom window, she would be able to see his buggy as it topped the hill behind the house. She looked about for something to beguile the time, and her eye fell upon the walking doll, haunting a corner of the playroom like a bad dream.

Belle's life had apparently been a stormy one. Her blue dress had long since been wrested from her, probably to clothe some doll that looked more humanly in need of it. Not only her blue bonnet was gone, but her flaxen hair and the top of her head as well, and the closing eyes had disappeared. The cardboard cone still kindly encased the nether portion of her mechanical anatomy, but the upper wires stuck forth starkly, upholding grimly what was left of the head. Both china hands had been broken off; but the arms, each composed of a single wire, still stretched hopefully forward.

Idly, Childie picked up this apparition from the past, and, just as idly, she began to turn the key. Suddenly she felt it turn backward in her fingers. She tightened her grip and wound harder. There was a responsive and startling whirr from inside the cardboard cone, and Childie hastily set the wreck down on the floor. Then, with wheels turning rapidly and tin base clattering, trembling with long-stored energy and wheezing like a mechanical saw, straight as the Winged Victory and almost as headless, this wraith of wire and cardboard careened across the playroom floor.

The mailman was forgotten, and Childie plunged down the stairs. "Mother!" she cried. "Mother! The walking doll has walked!"

This is a true story; and I don't know that there is a moral, or even an inference, to be drawn from it. Still, if anyone were so minded, he might be able to find one or two.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Shirley-May

Elf-child, twice seven,
With little peaked cap
Riding blonde hair,
I shall remember you today
When I see a young birch
Among the darker trees,
Color of sky in a quiet pool,
Or white birds flying.
And I shall remember
Your sudden laughter
Where a gentle stream
Runs clear silver.
Soft wind astir in evergreen bush
Will be your whispered voice.

DONALD BAILEY

THE ACTUAL SCIENCE OF PRAYER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

Punishment of War Criminals Becomes Major Allied Objective

Invasion News Coverage Indorsed by Eisenhower

Davis, Director of Office of War Information, says publicity is included in battle plans—Deputy Director sent to London to expedite transmission of news and pictures to home front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has given "heartiest support" to the theory that plans for the news coverage of the European invasion should be woven into the battle plans.

Mr. Davis said he hoped that arrangements for the gathering and sending of news and pictures would be as well developed as those for the attacks on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands groups.

"Instructions were sent to all officers engaged in the Pacific operations to facilitate the work of correspondents and speed the movement of their copy," Mr. Davis said. "Those were the best covered military jobs in this war.

"I have hopes that some such arrangements can be made for the invasion of Europe. We have assurances of the heartiest support from General Eisenhower on that principle."

Mr. Davis revealed that plans for the transmission of day-by-day decriptions of the progress of the invasion had been "thoroughly discussed" with General Eisenhower. The OWI chief has sent George H. Lyon, Deputy Director for Military and Naval Liaison, to London with instructions to see than transmission facilities for news and pictures are adequate, both from the Continent to London and from London to this country.

"A preliminary survey indicates that cable and wireless facilities will be pretty good from London to this country," Mr. Davis said. "Steps are being taken to see that communications from the Continent to London are as smooth as possible.

"General Eisenhower realizes that great numbers of Americans will have friends and relatives in this tremendous operation, and they will have a personal interest as well as the general interest of the whole public in its success.

"This is the biggest and the most important struggle of the whole war. We have sent Mr. Lyon abroad in an effort to do what we can to help the Army and Navy get the news out."

Mr. Lyon, former City Editor of the New York World-Telegram and Managing Editor of PM, already has had numerous consultations with military officials and newspaper and press service representatives in this country, designed to get their views on the steps to be taken for adequate news coverage.

Associated Press

Pacific Tide Rises Against Japan

With a sky-high blast, the Japanese ammunition dump on Bigej Islet in the Marshalls blows up after a strafing by United States fighter planes during the American attack. Photo was made by Clarence L. Hamm, Associated Press photographer on assignment with the wartime still-photo pool.

Demand for Curbing of Barbarism Gains Impetus Among United Nations

Allied leaders lay plans to bar any taint of vengeance against officers placed on trial.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The war-criminal issue rapidly is taking on proportions that denote almost revolutionary changes in the conception of war aims.

There was no mention of war criminals in President Wilson's Fourteen Points or in the Armistice that ended World War I. Yet when Cordell Hull on Feb. 7 intimated that the Administration was preparing a memorandum on armistice terms to be imposed on Germany, when defeated, general expectation was voiced that terms would include the immediate handing over of war criminals, including Hitler and his associates, for punishment.

This change of attitude has been crystallized by the barbarous treatment of American war prisoners by the Japanese. It has brought the American nation, which naturally leans toward magnanimity, more closely in line with the nine conquered peoples in Europe, with whom punishment of war criminals is a major war aim.

The American public now sees, as the occupied nations of Europe and Asia see, that expiation of war crimes is not mere vengeance and retribution; it is a very necessary expedient for stamping out the revival of primitive ferocity that threatens to destroy all the nation's hard-won freedom and civilization.

Threat to Humanity

The sufferings of the defenders of Bataan and Corregidor have brought home vividly to the Americans and British, whose lists of war criminals have been comparatively short, the terrible threat to humanity in the methodical attempts to exterminate whole races, the destruction of whole villages and towns, the shooting of hostages and other appalling crimes. The alarming growth of this barbarous manifestation has at length been recognized as a menace that all civilized peoples must co-operate in destroying, wherever it may occur. It also is realized that the idea of vengeance must be firmly excluded and the constructive nature of the punishment be universally understood.

Three main problems, connected with war criminals, are engaging jurists and political leaders of the United Nations—how to select the criminals, by what law to judge them, and how to devise satisfactory forms of punishment that will avoid excesses of vengeance on the one hand and a dangerous leniency on the other.

The question of selection is being handled with a thoroughness unknown in the last war. The small nations' Commission on the Trial and Punishment of War Criminals has drawn up a provisional list of 25,000 names. The United Nations Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes appointed last October by the Cecil postwar commission also is at work. Part of its function will be the listing of political and other culprits within Germany itself. It has been calculated that some 3,000 to 5,000 in the higher brackets of Nazi leadership will have to be rigorously liquidated if the sinister influence is to be removed from the German people, while proper measures will have to be taken with some 200,000 Nazis in the next bracket below.

List Growing Longer

Before the work of these two committees is ended, there is no doubt the list will be greatly enlarged. Nevertheless each case is being properly documented and the difficulty of last war's list of 896 cases, many of which were charges against persons whose names could not be found, will not occur.

The law by which war criminals are to be tried and the type of court to try them are two of the main difficulties. After World War I, the Allies had not decided on the type of court and eventually the 12 cases out of 896, the only ones eventually to come up for trial, were held in Leipzig under German law.

The plea of German lawyers that soldiers or officers acting under the orders of a superior could not be penalized, however revolting the crime, was more or less accepted by the Allies. This threw the bulk of the blame onto the Kaiser and his ministers, who, the Germans argued, could not be handed over according to international law. Neither of these German arguments are being accepted by Allied jurists today.

The recent Kharkov trial of war criminals was held before a military court and that procedure seems likely to be followed by the Allies generally.

American and British jurists have been appalled at the possibility of the majesty of the law being dragged in the mire by retributive excesses vented by outraged Europeans against large numbers of culprits and by the whole situation getting out of hand. Therefore Lord Chancellor Simon, speaking for British law, has urged speedy trials by military rather than civil courts. Lord Simon sees no existing international court or any existing international code for trial of such cases. For this reason, and also to prevent the crowding of tens of thousands of war criminals into a single court, Britain inclines to the distribution of criminals among the national military courts of the nations concerned. These courts would be expected to handle 90 per cent of the cases.

Special Court Planned

For this purpose, the Czechoslovak Government in London already has decided to erect a special court for war criminals. Other conquered nations are planning changes in their judicial procedure for the purpose—particularly those that have discarded capital punishment for domestic purposes.

For the trial of Hitler and other political leaders, who would not fit into any national court, the Commission on Trial and Punishment of War Criminals is proposing to erect an international court with 35 judges and proper prosecuting machinery.

The essence of these proposals is that the trials must be speedy and must not be allowed to overlap into the postwar peace situation as they did in World War I. Then, largely owing to the American delegation's pleas for delay, it was a year before the cases were ready, by which time the Americans and British had lost interest in them, while the Germans had time to confuse the issue by drawing up counter-lists of Allied war criminals. The French and Belgians, who had the longest lists, felt embittered and frustrated.

The general feeling today is that the war-crimes question must be all cleared out of the way as a political or military, rather than as a judicial measure, while the nations are still on a war footing. That feeling is reflected in the definite Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin statement of Nov. 1 last to the effect that at the time of the granting of an armistice, those Germans responsible for atrocities must be sent back to the respective countries for punishment.

Scarcely less important is the question of finding suitable punishment.

Vast Scale of Atrocities

The vast range of atrocities committed during this war is liable to involve a correspondingly long list of perpetrators, and British and Americans alike are revolted at the thought of large-scale executions. The British already have brought pressure on the French in Algeria to go slow on the trials of traitors.

Lord Cecil has proposed that a British delegate attend every war criminals trial to insure fairness. The American Bar Association has urged that the trials have all the procedure of civil trials to insure protection for the accused. Since the war is being fought to re-establish justice and international law, however, the free nations may be expected to take every precaution to prevent "runaway trials."

An equal danger would appear if Anglo-American sentiment were once more to swing back in the direction of lack of interest. As Sheldon Glueck, leading American criminologist points out, public opinion in the occupied countries is so inflamed—an echo of it has been visible in Britain in the widespread resentment over the release of the British Fascist Sir Oswald Mosley—that any sense of frustration through inadequate punishment of war crimes might have dangerous repercussions throughout the continent.

Warning Issued To Italian Police

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, Feb. 15

Allied authorities radiocast a warning to Mussolini's new National Republican guards and other Italian police forces in German-occupied Italy that they would be held personally responsible for any crimes committed under Fascist orders.

"We know the names of those who have taken part in shooting hostages," said the announcement, asserting that both those who gave and who carried out the orders would be tried "some day by competent courts."

Police in Rome who are being asked by the Germans to "carry out actions contrary to international civilization" were urged to abandon their posts and "take to the woods" as their best way of aiding Italy.

U. S. Combat Planes Increase As Bombing Cuts Nazi Output

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—American combat plane production is getting into full stride now, Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board said, while "the German ability to produce combat planes" is being sharply curtailed by factory bombings.

Mr. Wilson based his dual report on findings that American mass production methods have "resulted in the reduction of construction time by 90 per cent" and on the Army's statement that United States daylight bombers operating over the Reich have cut German fighter plane production capacity by 43 per cent.

The Army report, made last week, was said to have been based on "careful assessment of damage" noted in aerial photography after precision bombings.

Mr. Wilson added that the spoiling of German factories continues, saying:

"Recent aerial operations against Dessau, Braunschwieg, Halberstadt, Greater Frankfort, Fechenheim, Hochst, Leipzig, Offenbach and Ludwigshaven, aircraft manufacturing facilities, have been instrumental in reducing further Germany's aircraft production potential."

In speaking of American production gains, Mr. Wilson, who is Executive Vice-President of the WPB, said that whereas an early fighter plane-type took 157,000 man-hours for construction, "mass production cut that time to 7,800 man-hours by the time the 1,000th plane of the series rolled off the line."

He also said that a four-motored bomber originally required 200,000 man-hours in its early stages, but that construction of the 2,000th plane of the series was cut to 13,000 man-hours.

The Marshalls: Key to Central Pacific

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

KWAJALEIN ATOLL, Marshall Islands, Feb. 15—The American Navy could have taken the Marshall Islands two years ago, declared Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly, Commander of the Northern task force, which has been prominent in the present operations at those islands. When Admiral William F. Halsey's carrier force raided the islands at that time it took the Japanese completely by surprise. But, Admiral Conolly explained, the Pacific Command was not then equipped for the enormous job of mounting, manning, and supplying an invasion.

"Today," he added, "we have that force."

Since Guadalcanal, he continued, "we have been weakening the Japanese but not getting any closer to the Philippines and Tokyo—that is until the Gilberts."

The Gilberts brought us 2,000 miles closer and when the Marshalls are secured our outermost jumping-off point will be advanced another 500 miles.

As commander of this Northern task force Admiral Conolly is carrying out one of several amphibious assignments.

At Sicily he commanded the Southern attack force of United Nations ships. There he received the nickname "Closein Conolly" for taking his ship close to the beach. He also commanded the attack force at Salerno.

Kwajalein atoll encloses a lagoon 18 miles across at the widest point. The distance of Kwajalein islet in the south to Ebadon in the northwest is 65 miles.

Of the 92 Kwajalein islands 35 are without names. There are 15 channels through the reef but only about five are suitable for seagoing ships.

The native population on Kwajalein atoll was slightly over 1,000 in 1935.

Militarily speaking the importance of Kwajalein is due to the major airfield Roi, the seaplane base at Ebye and the excellent anchorage and supply base at Kwajalein. It is 44 miles from Roi to Kwajalein island. Roi airfield was one of those from which the Japanese sent planes to attack Wake.

It is possible they may have sent ships up also.

The Roi field was first observed by United States fliers in January, 1942 but—indicative of our recent intelligence—little was known of the air base until photographic reconnaissance which began last December.

It is as a fleet anchorage, fueling station, and air base that Kwajalein will serve the United States.

Seabees and other construction crews began work immediately on the job of getting facilities into operation. It is anticipated that the airfield will be in use shortly.

All the remaining Japanese-held Marshals—Wotje, Maloelap, Mili, Jaluit, and Eniwetok being the principals—will presumably be secured eventually.

When this is accomplished Japan's outermost defense will become a United States jumping-off point for the Central Pacific offensive.

Paramushiro Raids Made Without Loss

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 15

Air raids against Japan's northern stronghold of Paramushiro have been made "with no losses to date either by enemy action or weather; not a man scratched; only one plane scarred," according to Air Commodore Leslie E. Gehres, Commander of a Fleet Air Wing in the Aleutians.

Pilots operating out of the nation's new air bases in the Aleutians, the Commodore said, sometimes run into heavy flak over Paramushiro and occasionally night fighters come up.

Statement of Peace Terms Is Urged on President Now

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, has demanded of President Roosevelt that he state now the terms of peace.

Further, he asked assurance that the peace not mean that "the control of Europe had merely been transferred from Hitler to Stalin."

Mr. Libby who helped in the reconstruction of France after the last war and has headed the Council for Prevention of War for more than 22 years, asked the President in an open letter:

"Before the Anglo-American forces embark on the difficult and costly adventure of invading Western Europe, would it not be fair to the American people and particularly to their sons who will participate in the invasion, to broadcast to the world our peace aims in the hope that they will appeal to all peoples as the promise of an honorbale and worthy peace?"

Mr. Libby said the principle of unconditional surrender, announced at Casablanca, "was apparently abandoned" at the Teheran meeting of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. He added:

"The 'Free Germany Committee' in Moscow seems to be trying to fill the vacuum thus created with a Russian proposal of peace to a 'non-Hitlerite' Germany following the evacuation of Russian soil.

"May one respectively urge that you are the one to voice in behalf of your own people, the United Nations and the world a proposal of the terms of a great peace that would bring comfort and rejoicing to the hungry and desolate millions who are now without hope?"

Mr. Libby said it is "a matter of general comment" that the American people do not know what they are fighting for, and that the stock answer of American fighting men to the question is: "To get the war over with and get home."

Bungling by War Workers Reported in Texas Plants

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Orville W. Erringer, area director for the War Manpower Commission, said Feb. 14 21 Dallas industrial plants had reported cases of sabotage and vandalism by employees seeking to be discharged so they could take other jobs.

The situation, he said, has reached such a stage that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been asked to aid.

Mr. Erringer listed the acts by employees seeking to be fired as deliberate bungling of jobs, damaging of irreplaceable machinery, threats to cause damage and deliberate and serious infractions of plant rules.

"The problem is becoming a major one in many war plants," Mr. Erringer said.

Mr. Erringer said he also was calling attention of the Dallas County Medical Society to numerous certificates by certain doctors certifying disabilities to support the applicant's claim of undue hardship in his employment.

B'nai B'rith Units To Sponsor Rallies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — To mobilize American youth in support of interfaith and interracial amity, Aleph Zadik Aleph, the B'nai B'rith youth organization, and its distaff counterpart, the B'nai B'rith Girls, will sponsor youth rallies during National Brotherhood Week, Feb. 20 to 26, it was announced here by Philip M. Klutznick, President of the Supreme Advisory Council of Aleph Zadik Aleph.

In all communities these rallies will be part of the Brotherhood Week program of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Simultaneously, Sidney G. Kusworm, National Chairman of the B'nai B'rith Americanism Commission, announced that Brotherhood Week observances would be sponsored or participated in by B'nai B'rith groups in more than 400 communities as part of the B'nai B'rith Americanism program.

Replacing the annual youth and democracy rallies which AZA has sponsored during the past five years in co-operation with more than 30 other youth organizations having a combined membership of 3,000,000, the rallies will be held in schools, churches, synagogues, community centers, and civic auditoriums in over 200 communities.

Subsidy Leaders Feel Sure That They Can Sustain Veto

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Despite repeated drubbings, administration leaders on Capitol Hill voiced confidence today they could muster enough strength to sustain a presidential veto of legislation ending consumer food subsidies.

They believe a veto is certain. If sustained, it will save probably until June 30, the subsidy program that President Roosevelt set up as a keystone of wartime economic stabilization.

Congress is expected to shuttle the anti-subsidy bill to the White House by tomorrow night.

The anti-subsidy leaders, Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Representative Jesse Wolcott (R) of Michigan, must corral two thirds of the membership of both Houses to override the President.

If they fail, they are ready to continue the fight in an effort to deny appropriations for sibsudy purposes. The issue also is virtually certain to enter the approaching battle over extension of the OPA Law, which expires June 30.

The measure banning subsidies passed the House 278 to 117. The Senate vote was 43 to 28. A House-Senate Conference Committee is expected to polish-up the bill today.

Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, has warned that elimination of subsidies, running about $1,000,000,000 a year, would breach the dike against inflation and result in an immediate 7 per cent rise in food costs. Subsidies have been used to depress the price of butter by five cents a pound, cut meat prices as much as three or four cents a pound and to hold down retail prices of various other foods.

Subsidy opponents argue that the public has plenty of money to pay higher prices for food, and that a rise in prices not only would compensate the farmer for increased production costs, but would encourage larger production.

Also at stake is the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, a government agency established to aid farmers, which seems to have general favor in Congress, except for its consumer subsidy phase.

Milwaukee Staggered Vehicle Stops Save Time Equal to Four Added Busses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A speed-up in downtown traffic has been effected in Milwaukee by its recently inaugurated plan of having busses stop in the middle of the block, while street cars take on and discharge their passengers at the corners. Parking on Wisconsin Avenue, the City's main business thoroughfare, has been prohibited for a distance of approximately two miles in the heart of the downtown area, in order to do this.

Until last fall, both street cars and busses on Wisconsin Avenue operated in the center lane, leaving the outside lane for automobile traffic; and both cars and busses loaded and unloaded at the corner safety islands. With thousands of additional passengers using public transportation these days, the safety islands became traffic bottlenecks during rush hours. As many as three and four busses and cars might be held up while the first one took on passengers; and the first car might be further delayed, after loading, by a red light.

In addition to wasting time in a big way, the jammed safety islands became a traffic hazard.

Now, by providing two different loading zones in each block, on each side of the street, both cars and busses can by-pass each other's loading zones, thus saving vehicle time, operator time, and passenger time. An additional advantage of the mid-block stop is that bus passengers enter and alight directly from the sidewalk, instead of having to cross in front of moving traffic.

A ninety day trial of this method of operation ended in December, but this period has been extended until June, in order to get the benefit of experience during snow conditions, when the outside traffic lane might be obstructed by snow.

So far, however, the plan has resulted in an average saving of approximately four minutes each trip for busses, and about one minute each trip for the street cars. The bus time saved is the equivalent of adding four busses to the fleet; the time saved by passengers amounts to approximately 22,253 man-days a year.

Civilian Population Drops as Whole But With Some States Showing Gains

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (AP)—Confirming the general knowledge that civilians are getting scarcer, the Census Bureau has reported that the civilian population of the United States declined by 4,021,200 persons between April, 1940, and last Nov. 1.

The Bureau, in its latest estimate based on registrations for War Ration Book No. 4, placed the nation's civilian population on Nov. 1 at 127,307,884. This compared with an estimate of 128,231,363 on March 1, 1943, based on earlier ration book registrations, and with an estimate of 131,329,104 civilians on April 1, 1940. The decline for the 43-month period was 3.1 per cent.

Despite the nation-wide drop, 12 States and the District of Columbia showed civilian population gains, led by California's 1,013,629 increase. New York, on the other hand, lost 1,001,238 civilian residents.

Percentage wise, the District of Columbia was the biggest gainer, its 816,982 population last November being 24.2 per cent greater than in 1940. Other increases were recorded for Connecticut, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington and Oregon.

American Academy Award Goes to Paul Robeson

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Paul Robeson, Negro singer and actor, has been named winner of the American Academy of Arts and Letters' 1944 medal for good diction on the stage.

Among other winners of the award, which has been given only nine times, were Walter Hampden, George Arliss, Lawrence Tibbett, and Lynn Fontanne.

The medal will be presented at the Academy's annual ceremonial in May.

Warning Preceded Monastery Bombing

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters, Algiers, Feb. 15

Following is the text of the leaflets dropped on the Mount Cassino monastery in southern Italy before Allied planes began to bomb it:

"Italian friends, beware! We have until now been especially careful to avoid shelling Mt. Cassino Monastery. The Germans know how to benefit from this. But now the fighting has swept closer and closer to its sacred precincts. The time has come when we must train our guns on the monastery itself.

"We give you warning so that you may save yourselves. We warn you urgently: Leave the monastery. Leave it at once. Respect this warning. It is for your benefit."

Man's Postwar Suit to Be Tight-Fitting Zip-Waist Expands-He's Happy Sitting

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—Postwar clothes for men will include adjustable waistline pants that look well when a man is standing up and are comfortable when he's sitting down.

At a press conference at which new styles in men's clothing were shown, Raymond Twyeffort, Chairman of the Merchant Tailors and Designers Association of America, Inc., Postwar Planning Committee, predicted a comfortable future for paunches of American manhood.

Mr. Twyeffort modeled a suit of his own design in which slide fasteners permit letting out the waists of trousers and vests.

"With the exception of riding breeches," he said, "men's clothes always are fitted standing up. But men sit down nearly 80 per cent of the time and when a man sits down his waist and abdomen expand from three to seven inches, depending on his size and weight."

A hat with a slide fastener extending across the crown so the hat can be flattened and carried in a pocket also was featured. It was designed after a New York writer estimated his yearly hat check tips exceeded $135.

First Maps of London In War Now Available

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Feb. 15—For the first time since the war began, maps of London are now on sale and "American soldiers can be seen going about the London streets, maps in hand," the British Radio said today.

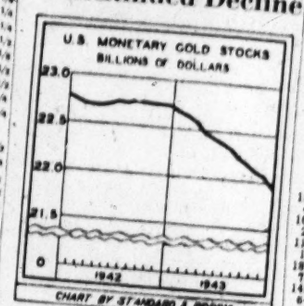
Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	**1,000,000**
Previous day's sales	**548,280**
1944 volume to date	**25,503,775**
1943 volume to date	**28,517,796**

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Month ago	**50.8**	**Year ago**	**45.1**
Monday	**50.5**	**Friday**	**50.5**
'43-4 high	**53.3**	**'43-4 low**	**41.7**

Gold Stocks Show Continued Decline



Bliks/Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge

Abbott Lab 1.60a 1 58 58 58 + 1/8
Air & Str Vlue † 30 51 3/4 50 51 3/8 + 3/8
Adams Exp 1.20 15 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 5/8 — 1/8
Adams Millis 1.40 1 27 1/8 27 1/8 27 1/8 + 1/8
Addressog-Mult 1 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 — 1/4
Air Reduction 1a 17 42 41 41 7/8 + 1 1/8
Alaska Juneau 3 6 6 6
Allegheny Corp 5 2 1/8 2 1/8 2 1/8 + 1/8
Allegheny pf 36 26 1/4 25 1/8 25 3/8 — 1/8
Alleg Lud Stl .2a 23 26 3/4 26 26 1/8 + 1/8
Alleg & West 6 † 20 77 77 77
Allen Indust 3.40 1 10 10 10
Al Chem & Dye 6 4 146 144 1/2 146 + 1/2
Allied Mills .2a 1 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 — 1/8
Allied Strs 1 21 15 3/8 15 1/8 15 3/8 + 1/8
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.60 24 36 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/8 + 1/8
Amal Leather 1 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Amerada Pet 3.50 3 83 1/2 83 1/2 83 1/2 + 3/4
Am Airlines 1 1/2g 2 59 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4 + 1/4
Am Bank N .20e 61 16 3/8 16 3/8 16 3/8 + 1/8
Am Bank N of 3 † 10 63 1/4 63 1/4 63 1/4 + 1/4
Am Bosch 1.40a 11 13 1/4 13 13 1/4 + 1/4
Am BrakeS 1.80g 9 41 1/2 41 1/4 41 1/2 + 1/8
Am BrSh pf 5 1/4 † 30 129 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2
Am Cable & Rad 48 93 1/2 91 1/2 91 1/4 + 1/4
Am Can 3 4 84 83 84 +1
Am Can pf 7 † 60 175 1/2 175 175 1/8 + 1/4
Am Car & Fdy 4a 1 36 1/4 35 7/8 36 + 1/4
Am C&F pf 14 1/4aq 5 71 71 71
Am Ch & Cable 2e 3 233 1/4 233 1/4 233 1/4 + 1/4
Am Chicle 4a † 40 110 109 1/4 109 1/4 — 1/4
Am Coastal Sug 1 2 15 3/8 15 1/2 15 3/8
Am Distill 28 110 1/4 109 1/2 110 1/2
§ Am Distill stpd 17 44 41 1/2 44 +2
Am Encaus Tbing 1 21/2 21/2 21/2
Am Hide & Leath .2 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 — 1/8
Am For Pow 2 5 3/8 5 3/8 5 3/8 — 1/8
Am&FPS6pf 1 3/4k 3 73 3/4 73 73 1/4 + 3/4
Am&FPS7pf 1 3/4k 4 85 84 1/4 85 + 1/4
Am&FP 2pf 65 20 1/4 19 1/2 20 1/4 + 1/4
Am Hide&L pf 3 1 42 3/4 42 1/4 42 3/4 + 1/4
AmHomePd 2.40a 9 66 1/4 66 66 — 1/2
Am Ice 7 6 6 6 + 1/4
Am Interna 1 1/2g 3 77 3/4 73 4/4 77 3/4 + 1/4
Am Locom 1.20g 52 16 1/4 15 3/4 16 + 1/4
Am Locom pf 7 1 84 1/4 84 1/4 84 1/4 + 1/4
Am M&Fdy .80 3 14 3/4 14 3/4 14 3/4
Am Metal (1/4e) 17 20 1/4 20 20 — 1/4
AmNewsCo 1.80 †180 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2 — 1/2
Am Pow & Lt 24 2 3/4 2 1/2 2 3/4 + 1/8
Am P&L $5 pf 14 40 3/4 40 1/4 40 3/4 + 1/4
Am P&L $6 pf 17 45 1/4 44 3/4 45 1/4 + 1/4
Am Rad&StS .10e 22 93 1/8 91 1/4 93 1/8
Am R Mill .20e 39 14 13 3/8 14 + 3/8
AmRolMpf 4 1/2 †280 67 1/2 66 1/2 67
Am Safety Raz 1g 2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Am Seating 1.20g 1 13 3/8 13 3/8 13 3/8
Am ShipBldg 3g † 20 29 1/4 29 1/4 29 1/4
Am Smelt & R 2 8 37 36 3/4 37 + 3/4
Am Smelt&Refl 7 † 50 150 1/2 150 1/2 150 1/2 — 1/2
Am Snuff pf 6 † 50 150 1/4 150 150
Am Stl Fdrs 2 25 26 3/8 26 26 1/2 + 1/2
Am Sug Ref 2e 8 29 1/4 29 1/4 29 1/2 + 3/8
Am Tel & Tel 9 23 157 3/8 157 1/2 157 1/2
Am Tobacco 3a 1 60 60 60
Am Tob B 3a 1 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 3/4 — 1/4
Am Tob pf 6 † 60 146 1/4 146 1/2 146 1/2 + 3/4
Am Type Fdrs 1 1/2g 2 10 1/2 10 3/4 10 1/2 + 1/4
Am Viscose 1.2e 4 43 1/2 43 3/4 43 1/2 + 1/4
Am Viscose pf 5 1 118 3/4 118 3/4 118 3/4 + 3/4
Am Wat Wks 37 7 6 7 7
Am Woolen 1 7 7 7 + 1/4
Am Wool pf 8g 2 72 3/4 71 3/4 71 3/4 — 1/4
Am Zinc L & S 1 4 4 4 4 3/4
Am Zinc pr pf 1 4k 2 45 45 45 — 3/4
AnacondaCop 2 1/2g 42 25 1/4 25 25 1/4 + 1/4
Anacon W&C 1 † 60 25 1/2 25 1/4 25 1/2 + 1/4
Anchor Hock Gl 1g 2 2 3/4 20 1/2 20 1/2 2 3/4 + 1/4
AnchorHkGl pf 5 † 3a 116 116 116 +1 1/2
APW Paper 1 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 + 3/4
Armour & Co 9 5 3/8 5 1/2 5 3/8 + 1/8
Armour & Co pf † 20 103 3/4 103 3/4 103 3/4 — 1/4
Armour&Co prpf 3k 1 82 3/4 82 3/4 82 3/4 +1
Armstrong Crk 1 1/4e 1 38 38 38
Assd D Gds 1 1/4e 3 13 1/8 12 7/8 12 7/8 — 1/8
Assd DGd 1pf 6 † 60 95 94 3/4 95 + 1/4
Assd DGd 2 pf 7 †100 89 1/2 88 89 1/2 + 2 1/4
Atch T&SF 1 1/2e 62 61 60 1/4 60 3/4 + 3/4
Atch T&S F pf 5 1 88 1/2 88 1/2 88 1/2 + 3/4
Atl Coast Line 3g 106 36 1/4 35 1/4 35 7/8 + 3/4
AtlG&W Indies 3g 1 26 26 26
AtlG&W In pf 5g 1 61 61 61
Atl Refining (1/4e) 14 27 3/8 27 3/8 27 1/2
Atl Ref pf 4 †100 108 1/4 108 1/4 108 1/4 — 3/4
Atlas Corp (1/4e) 18 12 1/2 12 1/4 12 1/2 + 3/8
Atlas Powd 1/4e † 50 57 1/4 57 1/2 57 1/2 — 1/2
Aust Nichols 2 7 1/4 7 1/4 7 1/4 — 1/4
Aust N prA 1 1/2k † 60 73 1/2 72 73 —1 1/4
Aviation Co .20g .62 4 3 7/8 4 + 1/8

B

Bald Loco ct 1 1/2g 45 20 1/4 19 1/8 20 + 1/8
Balt & Ohio 154 8 1/4 7 3/4 8 + 1/4
Balt & Ohio pf 72 13 3/4 13 13 1/2 + 1/4
Bangor & Ar 7 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 5/8
Bang&Ar pf 1 1/4k † 60 61 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4 + 3/4
Barnsdall Oil .60 ** 16 3/4 16 1/2 16 3/4
Bath Ir Works 1e 22 17 1/8 16 7/8 17 1/8 + 1/4
Bayuk Cigars 1 1/2 1 25 1/2 25 1/4 25 1/2 — 1/8
Beatrice Cream 1e 1 32 1/2 32 1/4 32 1/2 + 1/4
Beech Aire 1g 16 10 1/2 9 7/8 10 1/8 + 1/4
Beech Creek 2 † 1 33 3/4 33 3/4 33 3/4 + 1/4
Beech Nut Pk 4a 3 117 117 117 +2 1/2
Belding-Hem .80 1 10 3/8 10 3/8 10 3/8 + 3/8
Bell Aire 1a 23 13 3/4 13 1/2 13 1/2 + 1/4
Bendix Aviat 3 7 34 1/4 34 1/4 34 3/4 + 1/4
Benef In Ln 1.35g 1 17 7/8 17 7/8 17 7/8 — 1/4
Ben I L pr pf 2 1/2 1 54 3/4 54 3/4 54 3/4 —1 1/4
Best Foods 1 1/2e 14 17 3/8 17 17
Beth Steel (1 1/2e) 18 59 3/8 58 3/4 59 1/2 +1 1/8
Beth Steel pf 7 2 117 3/4 117 3/4 117 3/4 + 1/4
Bigelow-Sanf 1/2e 2 38 38 38
Blk & Decker 1.60 1 18 18 18
Blaw-Knox .60g 8 8 1/2 8 1/8 8 1/8
Boeing Airplane 2g 37 15 1/4 14 7/8 15 1/8 + 1/2
Bohn Al & Br 3g 4 46 3/4 46 1/4 46 3/4 + 3/4
Borden Co .40 e 2 29 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4 + 1/4
Borg-Warner 1.60 6 36 35 7/8 36
Boston & Maine 1 4 1/4 4 4 1/4
Braniff Airw .60 32 15 14 3/4 14 3/4 — 1/8
Brewing Cp Am 2 1 45 45 45
Bridgeport Br 1 8 10 1/4 10 10 — 1/4
Briggs Mfg 2 6 28 1/4 28 1/4 28 1/2 + 3/8
Bristol-Myers 1 1/2e 1 43 3/4 43 3/4 43 3/4 + 1/4
Bklyn Un Gas 1 1/2g 3 15 1/4 15 15 1/4
Brunswk-Balke 1 1/4e 1 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4
Bucyrus-Erie .60g 12 9 8 1/4 8 1/4 + 1/4
Budd Mfg 41 7 7 7
Epdd Mfg pf † 10 115 1/2 115 1/2 115 1/2 — 1/2
Budd Mfg&Stpf 5 † 20 57 3/4 57 1/4 57 3/4
Budd Wheel 1/2g 10 8 7 7/8 8 + 1/4
Buff Mills (.40e) 11 28 1/4 28 28 1/4 + 1/4
Bulr Add Ma .20e 6 12 7/8 12 7/8 12 7/8 — 1/4
Bulova Watch 2 1 33 3/4 33 1/4 33 1/4 + 1/4
Bush Term .20g 5 4 3/4 4 4 3/4
Bush T Bpf 3 1/2k †580 48 1/2 47 48 1/2 + 1 1/2
Butler Br pf 1 1/2 2 28 1/4 28 1/4 28 1/4 — 1/4
Butte C & Z 1/2g 2 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 + 1/2
Byers A M Co 10 13 3/4 13 3/4 13 3/4 + 1/4
Byron Jack 1/2e 2 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 + 3/8

C

Calif Pack 1 1/2 1 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 + 3/4
Callahan Z-Lead 3 3/4 3/4 3/4
Calumet Hec .85g 4 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 — 1/4
Campbell Wy 1 1/4g 2 16 1/2 16 1/4 16 1/2 — 1/8
Can Dry Ale 1 1/4g 6 23 3/4 23 1/2 23 3/4 — 1/4
Canad Pacific 227 10 1/4 10 10 + 1/8
Cap Adm pf 3 † 10 46 46 46
Caro C&O 5 † 50 100 100 100
Case (JI) Co 13 36 1/8 35 1/2 36 1/8 + 3/8
Case (JI) pf 7 † 30 147 147 147
Caterpil Tractor 2 4 45 1/8 45 3/4 45 1/8 — 1/4
Celanese Corp 2 3 38 3/4 38 1/4 38 3/4 + 1/4
Celanese 5 pf 5 † 30 106 106 106 —1
Celanese 7 pf 7 † 50 120 120 120 + 1/4
Celanese pr pf 7 † 10 122 1/4 122 1/2 122 1/4 — 1/4
Celotex Corp 1g 2 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4
Cent Aguirre 1 1/2 5 20 19 3/4 19 3/4 + 1/4
Cent Foundry 5 2 1/4 2 1/4 2 1/4
Cen. Ill Ltpf 4 1/2 † 10 108 1/4 108 1/4 108 1/4 + 1/4
Cent R R N J 15 11 3/4 11 1/4 11 3/4 + 1/4
CentVioletaSug 1g 7 24 1/4 24 1/4 24 1/2 + 1/4
Cerro de Pas 1 1/4e 15 31 1/4 30 1/2 31 1/2 + 1/4
Certain-teed Prod 2 5 3/4 5 3/4 5 3/4 — 1/4
Cert-Lead 6 pf †170 61 1/2 61 61
Champ Pap & F 1 3 26 1/4 26 26 — 1/4
Checker Cab 8 30 1/2 29 3/4 30 + 1/4
Ches & Ohio 3 18 46 3/4 46 46 3/4 + 1/4
Ches Corp Va 2 10 12 11 3/4 12
Chi&E Ill 3pd 20 7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4 + 1/4
Chi&E Ill A2.50g 65 16 1/4 15 3/8 15 7/8 + 1/4
Chi Grt West 28 6 1/4 6 1/8 6 1/4 + 1/4
Chi Grt W pf 4 1/2k 50 24 1/2 23 1/2 24 1/2 + 1/4
Chi Mail Or (.15e) 1 16 1/4 16 1/4 16 1/4 — 1/4
Chi Pneu Tool 2 1 17 1/4 17 1/4 17 1/4
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3 1 39 3/4 39 1/2 39 3/4 — 1/4
Chickasha Cot O 1 3 15 3/4 15 1/4 15 1/4 — 1/4
Childs Co 1 1 7/8 1 7/8 1 7/8
Chrysler Corp 9 26 80 1/2 79 1/2 80 1/2 + 1/2
Cinc I&F 1.20 2 15 7/8 15 1/4 15 7/8
Cinc El pf 4 1/2 † 150 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 + 1/2
CitrusMotylpl .20a 8 34 1/8 33 3/4 34 1/8 + 1/4
Clett Peabody 2 4 36 1/4 36 36 1/4 + 1/4
Coca-Cola 3a 3 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2 — 1/4
Coca-Cola A 3 † 30 68 66 66 66 — 1/4
Colgate-P-P 1 3a 2 24 1/4 24 1/4 24 1/4 — 1/4
Col. P-P pf 4 1/2 † 50 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 — 1/4
Collins & Ark 1a 3 28 1/4 26 1/2 26 1/2 + 1/4
Collins&Ark pf 5 † 10 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
Col & South † 140 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 + 1/2
Col & South 1pf † 140 17 17 16 17 +1
Col & South 2pf † 3 17 17

Colo Fuel & Iron 1 2 16 15 1/2 16 — 1/4
Col B'cast A 1.80g 11 27 3/4 27 1/2 27 3/4 + 1/4
Colum G&E .10g 83 4 1/2 4 1/4 4 3/8 + 1/8
Col G & E 6 pf 6 5 78 1/4 78 1/2 78 1/2 — 1/2
Colum Pict 1.20g 1 17 17 17 — 1/4
Colum Carbon 4 3 85 84 85 + 1/4
Coml Credit 3 43 39 1/4 38 3/4 38 3/4 — 1/4
Coml Invest Tr 3 75 42 40 1/4 41 —1 1/4
Coml Solv .60g 21 15 14 3/4 15 + 1/4
Com'with&South 32 1 1 1
Com & So pf 4 3/4g 3 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2 — 1/2
Com Ed 1.40 12 26 25 3/4 25 3/4
Conde Nast 3a 2 8 3/4 8 1/2 8 1/2 — 3/8
Consolidun-Navig 1 23 23 23
Consol Cigar 2a 2 21 1/4 21 3/8 21 1/2 — 1/4
Cons Copper .20g 3 3 3/4 3 3/4 3 3/4
Cons Edison 1.60 48 23 3/4 23 1/2 23 1/2 — 1/4
Conf Edis pf 5 5 104 1/4 104 104 1/4 + 1/4
Cons Film Ind 8 3 1/4 3 3/8 3 1/4 — 1/4
Cons F Ind pf 1g 1 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 — 1/4
Cons Laundries .60 2 9 1/4 9 1/4 9 1/4 + 1/4
Cons Nat Gas 41 25 3/4 25 1/4 25 3/4 + 1/4
Cons RR Cuba pf 44 13 1/2 13 13 3/4 + 1/4
Cons Vultee 1/2e 55 13 1/2 13 13 3/4 + 1/2
Cons Vul pf 1 1/4 2 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
Consol'n Coal 7 17 1/4 17 17
Consol Coal pf 2 1/2 1 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2 + 1/4
ConsumP pf 4 1/2 † 10 104 1/4 104 1/4 104 1/4 + 1/2
Container Co 1/2e 1 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4
Cont Baking 1/2e 4 8 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4
Cont Bak pf 8 2 108 7/8 108 1/2 108 1/2 — 3/4
Con Can 1 8 33 1/4 32 7/8 33 1/4 — 1/4
Cont Can 1.60a 1 43 3/4 43 1/4 43 1/4 + 1/4
Cont Motors .15e 23 6 5 7/8 6 + 1/4
Cont Oil Del 1 17 30 3/4 30 1/4 30 3/4 + 1/4
Cooper Bess pf 3 † 20 39 3/4 39 3/4 39 3/4 — 1/4
Cooper Bess 1 1/2g 5 13 3/4 13 3/4 13 3/4 + 1/4
Cont Steel 2g 2 26 1/4 26 1/4 26 1/4 + 1/4
CopperweldSt .80 36 12 1/2 11 3/4 12 + 1/4
Corn Prod 2.60 9 56 1/2 56 1/4 56 1/4 — 1/4
Corn Prod pf 7 † 30 178 1/2 178 1/2 178 1/2 + 1/2
Cornell DuE 1.10g 3 17 7/8 17 1/2 17 5/8
Coty Inc .30g 3 5 3/4 5 1/4 5 1/4 — 1/4
Coty Internat 2 2 7/8 2 7/8 2 7/8
Crane Co 1g 51 19 1/4 18 3/4 19 1/8 + 1/4
Crane Co pf 5 † 30 106 105 1/2 106 + 1/2
Cream of Wh 1 1/2 1 21 1/2 21 1/4 21 1/2 + 1/4
Crosley Corp 1g 5 18 1/2 18 1/4 18 1/2 + 1/2
Crown Cork&S 3 1/4g 4 28 1/2 27 1/4 28 — 1/4
Crown Zeller 1 1/4e 1 16 16 16
Crucible Steel 3g 17 31 1/4 30 3/4 30 7/8 + 1/4
Crucible Stl pf 5 2 76 1/2 76 3/4 76 1/2 + 1/4
Cuba R R pf †280 1 44 1/4 24 24 1/4 + 1/4
Cuban-A Sug .40g 24 12 1/4 12 12 + 1/4
Cudahy Packing 8 26 1/8 25 3/4 26
Curtis Publishing 215 5 5 1/4 5 5 1/4
Curtis Pub pr pf 3 6 43 42 1/4 42 7/8 + 1/4
Curtiss-Wright 2 1/4g 30 5 7/8 5 3/4 5 7/8 + 1/8
Curtiss-Wr A 2 38 17 1/4 16 3/4 17 + 1/4
Cutler Ham 1 1/4a 10 23 22 3/4 23 + 1/4

D

Davison Chem 1g 2 13 3/4 13 3/4 13 3/4
Davt P&Lpf 4 1/2 † 60 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
Decca Records 1a 6 23 3/8 23 1/8 23 1/4
Deere & Co 2g 15 38 3/4 38 38 1/2 + 3/8
Deere&Co pf 1.40 1 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 + 3/8
Drisel-W-G 1 1/2g 2 17 7/8 17 3/4 17 3/4 — 1/4
Del & Hudson 40 22 21 3/4 21 3/4 — 1/4
Del Lack&West 73 6 3/4 6 1/2 6 3/4 — 1/4
Detroit Ed .30e 5 19 3/4 18 3/4 18 7/8 + 1/4
Devoe&Ray A 1 †260 34 33 1/4 33 1/2 — 1/4
Diam Match 1 1/2 1 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2 — 1/4
Diam T Mot 1 1/4g 5 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4 — 1/4
Dist Corp-S pf 5 1 98 98 98
Dixie Cup 1/2g 4 16 1/4 16 1/4 16 1/4 + 1/4
Dixie C A 2 1/2 †160 4 44 1/4 44 1/4 44 1/4 + 1/4
Doehler D C 1 7/8g 1 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 — 1/4
Dome Mines h1.60 4 22 7/8 22 3/4 22 7/8
Douglas Airc 5g 13 52 7/8 51 3/4 52 3/4 + 1 1/4
Dow Chem 3 3 122 121 1/2 122 + 1/2
Dow Chem pf 4 2 108 1/2 108 3/4 108 3/4 — 1/4
Dunhill Int 19 11 1/2 11 11 — 1/4
duPont de N 4 1/4g 6 140 139 1/2 139 1/2 + 1/2
duPont pf 4 1/2 1 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2 + 1/2
Dun Ll 1 pf 5 †100 119 3/4 119 3/4 119 3/4 — 1/4

E

Eagle P Ld .60g 5 11 1/4 11 1/4 11 1/4 — 1/8
Eastern Air L 5 37 1/8 36 3/4 36 3/4 — 1/4
East Roll M .10g 5 8 7 1/2 7 3/4 — 1/4
Eastman Kodak 5 1 160 159 1/4 160 + 1/4
Eaton Mfg 3 1 42 42 42 — 1/4
E&Mus Ind .08a 12 37 3/4 37 3/4 37 3/4 + 1/4
El Auto-Lite 2 9 39 1/2 39 39 1/2 + 1/4
Elec Boat 1 1/4g 8 10 3/4 10 1/2 10 3/4 + 1/4
El Power & Lt 3 4 3/4 4 4 1/4
El Pow&Lt $6 pf 1 84 3/4 84 3/4 84 3/4 — 1/4
El Pow&Lt $7 pf 1 88 1/4 88 1/4 88 1/4 — 1/4
El Storage Bat 2 2 42 1/4 41 3/4 42 1/4 + 1/4
E PasoNGas 2.40 6 29 1/4 29 29 1/4 + 1/4
Endicott-John 3 1 60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2 + 1/2
Endic John pf 4 † 20 104 7/8 104 7/8 104 7/8
Eng Pub Service 75 12 11 3/4 12 + 1/4
Eng P S $5 pf 5 † 50 95 1/2 95 3/8 95 1/2 + 1/4
EPS$5 1/2pf 5 1/2 † 20 97 97 97 + 1/2
Eng P S $6pf6 †280 98 97 98
ErlePPitt 3.20 † 30 78 1/2 78 1/2 78 1/2 +1 1/8
Erie RR 1g 25 12 1/4 11 7/8 12 1/4 + 3/8
Erie RR pf 1g 228 12 11 3/4 11 7/8 + 3/8
Erie RR pf A 5 8 54 53 1/2 54 +1 1/4
EurekaVClean 3/4g 5 7 1/2 7 1/4 7 1/2 + 1/2
Evans Products 8 11 1/4 11 11 1/4 + 3/8
Ex-Cell-O 2.60 7 24 7/8 24 1/8 24 7/8 + 3/8
Exchange Buff .15e 1 3 7/8 3 7/8 3 7/8

F

FairbanksMorse 1a 3 35 35 35
Fajardo Sugar 2 6 22 1/4 22 1/8 22 1/4
Farns Tel&Rad 1g 20 12 7/8 12 1/2 12 7/8 + 1/4
FedLt&Tract 1 1/2g 3 16 1/8 16 16 1/8 + 1/8
Fed Mg & S 3 1/2g 1 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2 + 1/2
Fed Mogul 1 3 18 3/4 18 1/2 18 3/4 + 1/4
Fed MotTruck .40 5 5 3/8 5 3/8 5 3/8 — 1/8
Federat D Strs 1/2e 3 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 3/4 + 3/8
FedDStrspf 4 1/2 †120 96 95 1/2 96 — 1/4
Ferro Enam 1 1/2e 1 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 + 1/4
Fid P F Ins 1.60a 3 46 1/2 46 1/4 46 1/2 + 1/4
Firestone T&R 1 1/2e 15 40 1/4 40 40 1/4 + 1/4
FirstNatStrs 2 1/2a 1 39 39 39
Flintkote .90g 3 19 3/4 19 1/2 19 1/2 — 1/4
Florence Stove 2 1 35 1/4 35 1/4 35 1/4 + 1/4
Follansbee Stl 14 7 3/4 7 3/4 7 3/4 + 1/4
Follansbee Stlpf † 20 51 51 51 +1
Food Fair Strs 1 2 13 13 13
Food Mach 1 1/4g 1 55 55 55
Foster Wheeler 2 17 1/4 17 1/4 17 1/4 + 1/4
FostWhpf 1 1/2 †240 22 21 3/4 22 + 1/4
Francisco Sugar 1 14 14 14
Frank Simon pf † 20 79 78 79 +3
Fruehauf Tra .40e 2 31 1/2 31 31 1/2 + 1/2

G

Gair Robert .30g 9 3 1/2 3 3 1/4
Gamewell Co 1e † 40 27 27 27 +1
Gar Wood Ind .40 3 4 3/4 4 4 3/4
Gaylord Cont 1/2a 3 13 3/4 13 3/4 13 3/4
Gen Am Inv 1g 35 10 1/4 10 1/4 10 1/4 + 1/4
Gen Am Tr 2 1/4g 4 45 1/2 45 45 1/2 + 1/2
Gen Baking .15e 17 8 1/4 8 8 — 1/4
Gen Bronze .60g 6 9 1/2 9 3/4 9 1/2 + 1/4
Gen Cable 5 5 1/2 5 5 1/4 + 1/4
Gen Cable A 3 13 1/2 13 13 1/2 + 1/2
Gen Cab pf 1 3/4k †110 90 1/2 90 1/2 90 1/2
Gen Cigar pf 7 † 10 141 141 141
Gen Elec 1.40 38 35 3/4 35 1/4 35 3/4 + 3/8
Gen Foods 1.60 3 42 1/4 41 3/4 42 1/4 + 3/4
Gen Fds pf 4 1/2 †150 116 116 116 + 1/2
Gen G & El A 36 2 1/2 2 3/4 2 1/2
Gen Mills 5pf 5 † 30 129 3/4 129 3/8 129 3/4 + 1/2
Gen Motors 1.40 50 55 54 1/4 55 + 1/2
Gen Motors pf 5 1 129 129 129
Gen Out Advert 8 6 1/2 6 1/4 6 1/2 + 1/4
Gen Out Ad A 3g 3 44 44 44 + 1/4
Gen Prec Eq 1 1 19 7/8 19 1/2 19 1/2
Gen Ry Sig 1 1/4g 2 22 1/2 22 1/4 22 1/2 + 1/4
Gen Refract 1.20 18 21 1/2 21 1/4 21 1/2 — 1/4
Gen Shoe 1/4e 1 17 17 17 + 1/4
Gen S C pf 1 3/4k † 80 86 85 1/2 85 1/2 + 1/2
Gen Tel 1.60 2 23 1/4 23 1/4 23 1/4
Gen T&R 1g 1 20 1/2 20 1/4 20 1/2 — 1/4
Gen T&R pf 4 1/2 † 20 100 100 100
GilletteSafR .70g 8 9 1/2 9 9 — 1/8
Gillett Saf R pf 5 3 76 1/4 76 1/4 76 3/4 + 1/4
Gimbel Bros .15e 2 12 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 — 1/4
Gimbel Bros $6pf6 1 87 87 87
Glidden Co .30e 1 19 19 19
Glidden cupf 2 1/4 1 47 1/4 47 1/4 47 1/4 +1 1/4
Gobel Adolf 2 1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 — 1/8
Goebel Brew .20 2 3 2 7/8 2 7/8 — 1/8
Gold&Stk Tel 4 † 70 96 1/2 96 96 —1 3/4
Goodrich B F 2e 9 42 1/4 41 1/2 41 7/8 + 3/8
Goodyear T&R 1 3e 19 37 3/8 37 37 1/4 + 1/4
Goth Hosiery 1g 7 11 10 7/8 10 7/8 — 1/8
Goth Hosiery pf 7 † 70 102 102 102 — 1/2
Graham-Paige Mot 12 1 1/8 1 1/4 1 1/8 + 1/8
Granby ConM .45g 3 4 4 4 + 1/4
Grand Union 1.60g 1 16 16 16 — 1/4
GranStoCS .52 1/2g 13 10 1/4 9 3/4 10 1/4 + 3/8
Grant W T 1.40 1 33 7/8 33 7/8 33 7/8 + 1/4
Gt NorIr Ore ct 2g 4 15 14 3/8 14 3/8 — 1/4
Gt NorRy pf 2g 49 20 3/4 20 1/4 20 1/2 + 1/4
Gt W Sug pf 7 † 30 143 1/4 143 1/4 143 1/4 — 1/4

H

Harb-Walker 1 6 16 1/2 16 1/4 16 1/2
Hat Cp Am A 1/2g 2 6 5 1/2 6
Hamil Watch .80 1 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Hayes Mfg 7 2 3/4 2 1/2 2 3/4
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 † 90 102 101 1/4 101 1/4 — 3/4

I

Idaho Pow 1.60 3 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Illinois Central 330 15 1/2 14 15 1/2 + 1/2
Ill Central LL 4 1200 55 53 1/4 55 + 1 1/4
Ill Central pf 15 26 1/4 25 1/2 26 1/4 + 1 1/4
Indust Rayon 2 5 39 3/4 39 1/2 39 1/2 + 3/4
Inger-Rand 1 1/2e 1 97 1/2 97 1/2 97 1/2
Inland Steel (1e) 1 74 74 74 +1
Inspirat Con Cop 1 24 10 1/2 10 1/4 10 1/4
Insuramsh ct .20a 1 7 1/8 7 1/8 7 1/8 + 1/8
Intercon Rubber 1g 7 7 1/2 7 3/8 7 3/8 + 1/8
Interlake Iron .35g 14 7 6 7/8 7 1/8 + 1/8
IntBusMachine 6a 2 156 1/2 156 156 —1
Int Harvester 2a 6 71 70 1/4 71 + 1/4
Int Harvester pf 7 † 40 169 168 168 —1
Int Hydro-Elec A 1 2 2 2
Int Minerals&C 1g 4 16 15 3/4 16
Int Mining 2 4 3/4 4 4 — 1/4
Int Nick Can 1.60 26 27 1/4 26 1/2 27 + 1/4
Int Nick Can pf 7 † 10 134 134 134
Int Paper 25 13 3/4 13 1/4 13 3/4 + 1/4
Int Pap of 5 4 66 1/2 66 1/4 66 1/2 + 1/4
Int Ry Cen Am 2 8 8 8 —
IntRyCenAmpf 2 1/2g † 70 71 70 1/4 71 + 1/4
Int Salt 2 1/2g 1 42 1/4 42 1/4 42 1/4 + 1/4
Int Shoe 1.80 2 36 7/8 36 1/4 36 7/8 —
Int Tel & Tel 127 13 3/4 13 13 1/4 + 1/4
Int Tel&Tel for ct 5 13 3/4 13 1/4 13 1/2 + 1/4
Interst Dept S 1/4e 7 16 1/4 16 16 1/4 + 1/4
Intertype 1 1 15 7/8 15 7/8 15 7/8 + 1/4
Island Crk Coal 2 2 30 1/2 30 1/4 30 1/2 + 1/4

J

Jarvis WB .30 1 14 14 14 + 1/4
Jewel Tea 1 10 30 1/2 30 30 1/2 + 1/2
Johns-Manv 2 1/4g 2 85 1/2 84 3/4 85 1/2 + 1/2
Johns Manv pf 7 † 10 130 130 130 —1 1/2
Jones & L Stl 1e 25 22 1/4 21 3/4 22 + 1/4
Jones&LStl pf A 5 3 60 1/2 59 3/4 60 1/2 + 1/4
Jones&LStl pf B 5 5 70 1/4 69 1/2 70 1/4 + 1/4

K

Kan City South 68 9 1/2 9 9 1/4 + 1/4
Kan City Sou pf 2g 24 32 1/2 31 1/4 32 1/2 + 1/4
KaufmDept pf 5 † 10 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 + 1/4
Kelsey-H WhA 1 1/2 1 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 + 1/4
Kelsey-HWh B 1 1/2e 2 13 3/4 13 1/2 13 1/2
Kennecott Cop 3g 67 30 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4 + 1/4
Keyst S&W .30e 2 20 1/4 20 1/4 20 1/4 + 1/4
Kinney$5pf 1 1/2k † 40 58 57 1/2 58
Kresge D Strs 1/2g 1 7 7 7 — 1/4
Kresge (SS) (1) 6 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4 + 1/4
Kress S H 1.60 6 30 29 1/2 30 + 1/4
Kroger Grocery 2 10 33 33 33 + 1/4

L

Laclede Gas † 70 11 3/4 11 3/4 11 3/4 — 1/8
Laclede Gas pf † 50 65 1/2 65 65 — 1/2
Lambert Co 1 1/2a 2 27 1/4 27 1/4 27 1/4 — 1/4
Lane Bryant (1) 1 18 18 18 + 1/8
Lehigh C&N .90g 8 9 9 1/8 9 + 1/8
Lehigh Port C 1/4g 4 23 1/4 23 23 — 3/8
Lehigh Val Coal 1 1 13 1/8 13 1/8 — 1/4
Lehigh Val Coal pf 6 16 3/8 16 3/8 16 3/8 — 1/4
Leh Val RR 68 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 + 1/4
Lehman Corp 1 2 30 1/4 30 1/4 30 1/4 + 1/4
Libb-O-F Gl 1 1/2g 4 44 1/4 44 44 + 3/8
LibbyMcN&L .45g 9 7 3/8 7 1/8 7 3/8 + 1/8
Life Savers 1 1/2e 1 41 41 41 + 1/2
Liggett&Myers 3a 2 70 1/4 70 1/4 70 1/4 —
Liggett&My pf 7 † 30 175 1/4 175 175 1/4 + 1/4
Lima Locomotive 2 15 40 7/8 39 1/2 40 1/4 +1
Link Belt 2 1 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 + 1/4
Liquid Carbonic 1a 1 22 1/4 22 1/4 22 1/4 + 1/4
Lion Oil Ref 1 1 19 1/4 19 1/4 19 1/4 — 1/4
Lockheed Airc 2 57 17 1/8 16 1/2 16 7/8 + 3/8
Loew's Inc 2a 2 58 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4
Lone Star Chem 3 8 47 46 1/2 47
Long-Bell Lbr A 10 10 5/8 10 1/2 10 1/2
Lorillard P 1.20g 11 18 17 5/8 18 + 3/8
Louis Nash 2e 13 80 79 5/8 79 7/8 + 1/4
Louisv G&E A 1 1/2 7 21 1/4 21 21 — 1/4

M

Mack Trucks 3g 4 35 1/4 34 3/4 35 1/4 + 1/2
Macy R H

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¾
American Hardware Co	29½	30½
American Manufacturing	38¾	41¾
American Manufac 5 pf	88½	
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	
†Amoskeag Company pf	34¾	
Appleton Company	35	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¾	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15	18¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98½	
Boston Wharf Company	18¼	20¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32¼	34¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	32¼	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¼
Draper Corporation	66¼	69¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¾	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	7	8¾
Family Finance Inc	23¾	25
Family Finance pf A	10¼	12¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	32	34¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	21¼	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¼	93¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32¾	35¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9¼	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	24¼	25¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31¼	33¼
International Machine Tool	8	10
Keith George E Co	60	
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18¾	20¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24¾	26
Lincoln Stores pf	207½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7	7¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60	63¼
Merck & Co	40½	42¾
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	44	47¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	68	70¾
Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	72¾	76¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¼	60¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	43¾	46
Nicholson File Company	33	37½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	45	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	
Sanford Mills	37¼	40¼
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¾
Tampax Inc	5¼	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16	17¼
U S Envelope Company	16¼	20¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115½	120½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¼
Warren Bros Class C	10	11¼
West Point Manufacturing	42¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

†Ex-dividend. Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	71	74½
American Alliance (1a)	213¾	223½
American Casualty	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	175¾	181¾
American Insur Newark (1a)	143½	150
American Re-Insurance (1g)	50¾	52¾
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	58¾	60¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	530	555
Camden Fire (1)	21	22¾
City of New York (1g)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	42¾	44¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40½
Federal (1.40)	42¾	45¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60	64
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	80	84
Firemen's Newk (1.40)	13½	14¾
Frank Fire (1a)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	44	47
Gibralter Fire & Marine (1g)	17	19
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	43¾
Globe & Republic (1g)	2	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	25¾	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25½	27½
Hartford Fire (3a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44½	47½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
Homestead (⅓g)	13¾	15¼
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	78¼	81¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	40¼	43¾
Knickerbocker (½g)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	83	86¾
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	45¼	48¼
National Fire (2)	82¾	85½
National Liberty (.20a)	4¼	5¾
National Union (3a)	178	188
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	28¼	29¾
New Brunswick (1½a)	28	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47¼
N Y Fire (.80)	12¾	14¾
North River (1)	21¾	23¼
Northeast Ins	3¼	4
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	101½	106½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¼	50
Peerless Casualty	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80¾	84¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	16¾	18¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¼	36¾
Reinsurance Corp N Y (¼g)	4¾	5¼
Republic Insurance Co Tex (1.30)	26¾	28¼
Revere (Paul) Insurance (1.20a)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	283	293
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	46¼	48¾
Security (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	62¾	66½
Travelers (16)	489	504
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1a)	39½	41½
U S Fire (2)	44½	47¼
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	66½	71¾
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	31¾

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.29	3.60
Amerex Holding	23.25	25.125
Americus Business Shares	3.34	3.66
Axe Houghton Fund	13.31	14.31
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.49	104.68
Boston Fund	16.40	17.63
Brod aStreet Investing	26.67	28.83
Bullock Fund	14.60	16.00
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shreas Trust	7.06	29.10
Chemical Fund	9.40	10.17
Christiana Securities Co	2250.00	2370.00
Commodity Corp	9.20	
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.35	40.25
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Balanced F	20.66	22.10
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.28	13.10
Equitable Invest Corp	28.80	30.97
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.50	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.97	19.35
Fund Investors Inc	21.27	23.31
General Capital	31.32	33.80
General Investors Trust	5.18	5.58
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.82	7.50
Railroad Shares	3.39	3.96
Steel Shares	4.13	4.85
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked
B-1	28.90	26.13
B-2	30.68	13.49
B-3	20.12	10.45
B-4	10.97	4.83
K-1	17.84	20.09
S-1	.....	
S-2	.....	
S-3	.....	
S-4	.....	
K-2	.....	

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.20	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.40	
Maryland Fund	4.25	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	20.48	22.00
Mass Inc 2d Fd	10.00	10.75
Mutual Invest	10.98	11.74
Nation Wide Voting	1.21	1.34
New England Fund	11.95	12.88
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.375	22.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Putnam Fund	13.38	14.37
Quarterly Income Shares	6.125	6.875
Railway & Light Sec	13.625	15.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	
Repub Invest Fund	3.22	3.54
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.74	91.04
Spencer Trask Fund	13.54	14.43
State Street Invest	79.45	85.37
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71	.80
Wellington Fund	15.00	17.59

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod (sec mod	2.59	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.54	
Diversified Tr Fd	3.50	
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.56	5.29
Nation Wide Sec	2.50	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.25	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.99	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.19	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.30	..
U S Slec Lt & Pow "A"	16.00	..
U S Slec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.125	2.50
First Boston Corp	24.00	26.00

†Ex-dividend. (Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2¢ less if not held 3 years.

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216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Flior Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.69⅞	1.69⅞	1.69½	1.69¾	
Minneapolis	1.60⅜	1.58⅞	1.60⅜	1.60¼	
Kansas City	1.60⅜	1.60	1.60	1.60¼	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.45⅛	1.44⅝	1.46½	1.46¾	
Minneapolis	1.58⅜	1.57⅞	1.57⅞	1.58⅛	
Kansas City	1.58⅛	1.57⅞	1.57⅞	1.58⅜	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.65⅜	1.65	1.65	1.65½	
Minneapolis	1.57¼	1.56⅞	1.56⅝	1.57⅜	
Kansas City	1.57⅜	1.57¼	1.57¼	1.57¾	
May Oats					
Chicago	.79	.78⅝	.78¾	.78⅞	
Minneapolis	.77⅜	.77⅜	.77⅜	.77	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28⅜	1.28⅞	1.26½	1.26¾	1.28⅜
July	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.25⅜	1.25⅝	1.27⅜
Sept.	1.26¼	1.26¼	1.24⅝	1.24⅞	1.26
Dec.	1.26⅛	1.26½	1.25	1.25⅜	1.26¼
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.21¾	1.21¼	1.20½	1.20¾	1.21⅛
July	1.18½	1.18¾	1.18⅛	1.18½	1.18⅝
Sept.	1.15½	1.15⅝	1.15⅛	1.15¼	1.16

Wool

Grease

March	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.5b	96.0
May	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.5b	92.0
July				89.0b	89.0
October				86.0b	86.0
December				84.5b	84.5

Tops

March	126.1	126.1	126.1	125.5b	125.1
May				121.0b	121.0
July	116.0	116.3	116.0	116.1b	116.0
October	112.0	112.3	112.0	112.1b	111.8
December	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.0

Cotton

March	20.62	20.62	20.55	20.56	20.63
May	20.26	20.26	20.18	20.18	20.24
July	19.84	19.84	19.74	19.75	19.82
October	19.44	19.46	19.33	19.34	19.46
December	19.27	19.28	19.17	19.17	19.28

Spot, 21.32.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, March, May, July 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

February	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.30
October	40.25	40.25	40.10	40.10	40.25

Potatoes

March				3.30n	3.31
November	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	3.00

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Air Associates Pay 20 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Air Associates, Inc., has declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common stock payable March 8, on stocks of record Feb. 29. The company states that with this payment it establishes the policy of declaring quarterly dividends payable on or about the 8th day of March, June, Sept. and Dec., rather than the 25th day of the same months as heretofore. Payments last year were 12½ cents each on March 25 and June 25; 20 cents plus 25 cents extra on Sept. 15, and 20 cents on Dec. 24.

Spencer Shoe Sales Up 7 Per Cent

Spencer Shoe Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the four weeks ending January, 29, 1944, 7.32 per cent above those for the same four weeks of 1943; and for the nine weeks ending January 29, 1944, 7.82 per cent below the corresponding period of a year ago.

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Shift in U. S. Oil Role Seen In Near-East Pipe Line Plan

(First of several articles on the Near East oil development.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The impending expansion in the Near East oil fields, fanfared by the announcement that Uncle Sam will himself build a 1,200-mile pipe line from Quatar to Haifa or Alexandria, reflects a vast and global shift in the whole world economy of oil.

And it may also reflect a vast shift in the role to be played by the United States in the postwar economic world.

The change reflected is probably the shift of the oil center of the world from the United States to the Near East.

Ten years ago the United States was producing far more oil than it could consume. The East Texas field had come in and the oil had gone down to 10 cents a barrel in the mid-Continent area, while California conservationists were making desperate but futile efforts to curb production in that State. Out of the western hemisphere in prewar years there flowed to Europe about 500,000 barrels of oil a day, or about four of the largest modern tankers loaded, and about 100,000 barrels a day across the Pacific to China and Japan.

The Americas, and that meant mostly the United States of America, were the producing oil fields of the world. The Near East even 10 years ago was still little more than a gleam in the eyes of petroleum engineers. United States' petroleum reserves were still on the up and up, despite lavish and in many cases reckless production, while even the small reserves known in Iraq and Iran were barely tapped, for lack of markets.

American Reserves Shrink

A small pipe line from the Iraq oil fields carried crude to the Mediterranean, but only about 100,000 barrels a day or less was going from that field to the near-by European market, while even smaller production was coming out of the Persian wells down to the single large refinery at Abadan, whence it would find a market only either in the Far East or else in Europe by the 3,400-mile haul around Arabia, which put it farther away from most of Europe than either Texas or Venezuela.

Then the scales began to reverse themselves between the size of American reserves and those of the Near East. Just as the war was developing, oil men began to take seriously the prospect that American reserves had levelled off and were perhaps beginning to decline, while huge figures began to be quoted of underground reserves in the Near East.

Oil men say that "the oil axis of the earth" runs between the Caribbean Sea and the Near East, or in other words that there are two outstanding oil "basins" on the earth's surface—the one that includes Texas and Venezuela, and the one that includes Rumania, the Russian oil fields, and the fields running down into the Persian Gulf. Compared with these even the large fields scattered elsewhere in such places as California and Sumatra are small.

It now looks as though America will no longer be able to continue the huge oil flow of pre-war years east to Europe and west to Asia. The Eurasian continent will have to supply itself—and that means chiefly from its principal oil basin, the Near East—which happens to be placed fairly centrally for that purpose.

The story of oil development in the Near East before 1944 can be told rather briefly. Oil seeps and sumps were known in Mesopotamia thousands of years before Hammurabi, and were used for building purposes (bitumen) in the early city states which were finally conquered by Babylon. But no real development occurred until recently—though Mark Twain once conjectured that it was kerosene and not water that Elisha had thrown on the altar to confute the priests of Baal. After World War I the British government, to assure the British navy supply of oil, took a majority interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company (now the Anglo-Iranian), which took an exclusive concession in Persia from a reluctant Shah, drilled a few wells and built a single large refinery at Abadan, which supplied chiefly the eastern part of India.

The Iraq Oil Deal

Prolonged negotiations before, during and after World War I led to the formation of the Turkish Petroleum Company, which became the present Iraq Petroleum Company—the only operator in Iraq. In the final deal, 5 per cent of I. P. C. was given to an American broker and the other 95 per cent was split equally four ways between British, French, Dutch, and American interests.

Six American oil companies, nudged by the State Department, took the American share, but four sold out to Jersey and Socony-Vacuum, which now each own half of the quarter of the 95 per cent, or 12⅞ per cent of the company, apiece. The British were among the most active in Iraq, and if they had had their way would have had considerably more than the 23¾ per cent of I. P. C. they got, but the Iraq Government didn't like them very much, and if the Iraqians had had their way the British would probably have gotten even less than they did get.

For lack of markets I. P. C., which had an exclusive concession, developed little of Iraq's oil potential. A pipe line to the Mediterranean was built, but as British and French apparently could not agree on a single terminus, it was forked to run both to Tripoli, in French-mandated Sicily, and to Haifa, in British-mandated Palestine, and refineries were built at both termini. While the Germans were astride the Mediterranean, the flow was stopped, and at last reports the French Tripoli line and refinery have not been reopened but oil is going to Haifa for refining and Mediterranean shipment.

Where to Refine the Crude

Incidentally, here will be one of the most significant questions to be solved in the coming British-American discussions soon to begin in Washington over oil from the Near East. In the pre-war days when the crude from Iraq came in to Haifa and Tripoli, part was refined there and shipped as product to Europe, and part was shipped as crude. The French had a tariff wall in France aimed to encourage refining in Metropolitan France, much as the United States had a tariff on sugar adjusted to give a price advantage to the import of raw sugar for continental refining.

So now comes the question—shall the Americans and British plan to refine the crude at Haifa and/or Alexandria and/or Tripoli and ship it to Europe as product, or shall they plan again to ship it as crude, on the assumption that the French (and other European countries) will again set up tariffs to encourage refining on the continent, or shall they ask General de Gaulle what he would like to have them do, or shall they make their own decision and then put pressure on the French (and other European post-war governments) to accept it?

In other words, from a security viewpoint, it would be safer and perhaps even more profitable for them to do the refining, and ship only the product, on the ground that the fewer refineries on the continent the better. For there is reason to believe that the Germans have made energetic use of these refineries, not to use crude oil as a charging stock but as a valuable source of component parts—valves, pumps, heat-exchangers, stills, fractionating towers and so on—for their synthesizing of hydrocarbons from coal and hydrogen.

(To be continued

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 30

Deductions for Taxes

Taxes are, in general, a deductible item in arriving at net income for Federal normal tax and surtax purposes.

In the case of taxes incurred in connection with a trade or profession, the amount is shown in Schedule C (2) to arrive at net profit (or loss) from business or profession entered in item (8) of the return, Form 1040; taxes on rental property should be shown in Schedule C (1), while other taxes deductible should be shown in item 13 of "Deductions." Taxes shown in item 13 must also be supported by an explanation (in Schedule F) of the deduction. On short Form 1040A, no deductions should be entered for taxes, because the tax table on this form already allows the benefit of an average amount for such deductions.

The deductability of taxes is subject to four general limitations:

1. Taxes are generally deductible only by the person upon whom they are, by law, imposed;

2. Federal income, war profits, and excess profits taxes are not deductible for Federal income tax purposes;

3. Taxes for local benefits, such as assessments for street, sidewalk, sewage, and other local improvements which tend to enhance the value of the property taxed, are not deductible except amounts allocable to maintenance or interest charges;

4. The tax must be a tax for public purposes. Charges for governmental services such as municipal water bills, parking meter charges, service fees, and the like are not deductible as taxes, but are deductible as expenses if incurred in a trade or business.

In the case of State and local "sales taxes" imposed in the first instance upon retailers, if the amount of the tax is measured by the price of the article sold, or by a sum per unit of the article sold, and is separately stated, the amount paid is deductible by the purchaser.

Taxes imposed by the United States Government on the following items may be deducted from 1943 income: Admissions, club dues, telephone and telegraph services, safe deposit boxes, transportation of persons and property, use of motor vehicle or boat, and documents.

Federal employment (social security) taxes required to be paid by an employer are deductible by the employer, but the amount of such taxes withheld by the employer from the wages or compensation of employees is not deductible by the employee for Federal income tax purposes.

In the case of ad valorem property taxes, the deduction is allowed only to the owner of the property. Thus, if a man and his wife are filing separate returns, and the home is owned by the wife, then the property taxes on that home are deductible only in the wife's return.

State income taxes paid are allowable tax deductions in computing normal tax and surtax but not in computing victory tax in the Federal income tax return.

The taxes deductible in computing normal tax and surtax are in general deductible in computing victory tax only if (a) in connection with the carrying on of a trade or business, (b) in connection with property used in trade or business, or (c) in connection with property held for the production of income. Taxes paid or accrued by a taxpayer with respect to ownership of his home are not deductible for victory tax purposes. Neither are taxes deductible which are paid or incurred by reason of ownership of property held primarily as a sport, hobby, or recreation.

Nelson Urges Planning Now For Peacetime

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—While there can be no immediate general resumption of the manufacture of consumer goods, War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson said yesterday, it is essential that plans for the transition from a war economy to peacetime production be made now.

Mr. Nelson's statement was the first formal admission that the War Production Board was discussing reconversion to peacetime production with industry and labor leaders. It has been known for some time that informal discussions were going on, but yesterday's statement that the WPB was giving attention to reconversion plans makes it official.

Reconversion Group Formed

It was also learned at WPB headquarters that a reconversion committee was being organized which would handle applications for civilian goods production in much the same way as the present production executive committee handles war production problems.

It is expected the new committee would be headed by Donald Davis of General Mills, a vice-chairman of WPB. Other members of the committee would be representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Treasury Procurement Service, with other agencies possibly represented.

These two committees, making demands on materials supplies, one for war production, the other for peacetime production, would submit their requests to the requirements committee of the WPB, headed by Vice-Chairman J. A. Krug, which would iron out differences.

Mr. Nelson's move to prepare for industrial reconversion is not expected to conflict with moves being made by the Office of War Mobilization to create an office of economic adjustment. The latter would make the over-all policies and it is understood has the endorsement of Bernard Baruch. Assistant Secretary of Commerce, William L. Clayton, has been mentioned as possible head of this new office.

Consumer Goods Must Wait

The major points in Mr. Nelson's statement are:

"There can be no immediate general resumtpion of the manufacture of consumer goods, because military programs still have first call on the natior's resources and neither manpower, manufacturing facilities nor component parts for large-scale consumer goods production are now available.

"Nevertheless, it is essential to make plans now so that when the proper time does come the transition from a war economy to peacetime production is as smooth, as rapid and as fair as possible.

"Collection of facts and full, frank discussion with industry and labor of the difficult problems involved is a necessary part of such planning."

Mr Nelson cited as typical of the problems of reconversion those that had arisen recently in discussion with the domestic laundry equipment industry:

1 To what extent should government controls continue beyond the end of the war?

2 How can the resumption of peacetime production be handled so as to be fair to those whose continuing war contracts prevent them from returning promptly to the manufacture of washing machines?

3 Assuming that the return to peacetime production is gradual at what rate can the industry profitably resume production?

4. Should the entry into a given field of manufacturers who have not previously been engaged in that particular business be regulated, and if so how?

January Employment Lower by 280,000

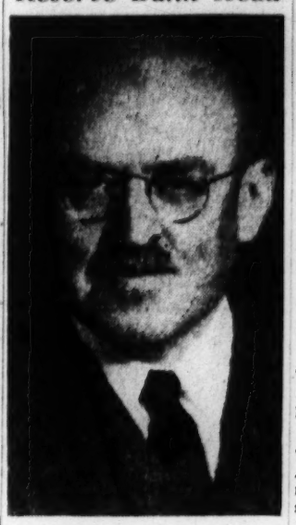
WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Perkins reported a decline of nearly 280,000 in manufacturing employment from December to January, about three and one-half times greater than the average movement for those months.

It was the second consecutive monthly decline, reducing the total in manufacturing to nearly the level of a year ago.

She attributed the December-January decline to a "peculiar weather situation" affecting shipbuilding and airplane assembly, a manpower shortage in shipbuilding, and cut backs in war contracts. The index of manufacturing employment in January was 166.4 of the 1939 level.

Total non-agricultural employment was reported as 37,229,000 in January—633,000 less than a year ago.

Reserve Bank Head



Ralph E. Flanders

Flanders Successor To Paddock as Head Of Boston Reserve

William W. Paddock, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, is planning to retire on May 1, after more than 25 years of service with the Federal Reserve system, according to an announcement by Albert M. Creighton, chairman of the board of directors of the bank.

Mr. Paddock will be succeeded, Mr. Creighton said, by Ralph E. Flanders, whose appointment has been approved by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Bank at Washington.

The retiring president has served the Federal Reserve system in various capacities since 1918. He has been associated with the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since Oct. 1, 1920, and president since April 1, 1942.

Mr. Flanders, who has long been identified with industrial and financial organizations in this section of the country, is a native of Barnet, Vermont, and has been president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt., since 1933. He is a member of the Business Advisory Council of the United States Department of Commerce, a member of the Economic Stabilization Board and chairman of the research committee of the Committee for Economic Development.

In addition to being a trustee of Norwich University, Mr. Flanders is a life member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served as president of the New England Council in 1941-42.

John Hancock Shows Insurance in Force At All-Time High

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company showed its greatest progress in 1943, according to President Guy W. Cox, who told policyholders at their 81st annual meeting yesterday in Boston that insurance in force increased by the record volume of $602,365,209 to a new high total of $6,438,540,577. The increase in assets for the year, he said, amounted to $153,420,344, the largest on record.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries amounted to $108,985,001 or $363,283 per business day.

Mortality experience, he said, was more favorable than might have been expected under war conditions and was not appreciably higher than in 1942, when it reached the lowest point in the John Hancock's experience. Payments as a result of suicide amounted to $311,373, which is the lowest figure for more than 15 years.

The John Hancock's purchase of United States Government securities during the year amounted to $150,085,750, bringing the total investment in Government securities since Pearl Harbor to $267,125,750.

Admitted assets at the close of 1943, Mr. Cox said, amounted to $1,441,468,994, a gain of 12 per cent.

Total gross income in 1943 was $314,693,498, including premiums of $247,434,174. This total is $32,048,166 more than in the previous year and the balance of gross as well as premium incomes are the highest in the company's history.

Elwyn G. Preston, Guy W. Cox, James V. Toner, and Edward Dane were re-elected directors for a term of four years.

Benjamin Franklin Affleck

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Benjamin Franklin Affleck who rose from an obscure office position to president of the Universal Atlas Cement Company, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary, from which he retired in 1936, has passed on. As a youngster of 14, he was employed as a machinist with the Harrison Machine Works in Belleville, Ill., and later was a clerk with an Illinois railroad. In 1896 he joined the Illinois Steel Company, now Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation as a stenographer in St. Louis. In 1901 he was made branch manager of the company's cement department there. When the Universal Portland Cement Company became a subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation in 1906 he was elevated to the position of general sales manager in Chicago. In 1915 Mr. Affleck was elected president of Universal Portland Cement Company.

Farmers' Cash Income in '43 Jumps 24 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has estimated cash income from farm marketings for 1943 at $19,099,000,000, compared with $15,336,000,000 the previous year, an increase of 24 per cent.

Livestock and livestock products contributed the major factor in the rise.

Hog sales made sharp advances over 1942 and there were marked increases in poultry and eggs, at higher average prices.

Oil-bearing crop income was 70 per cent higher. In the North Atlantic and South Central regions, this source of income soared to over three times the 1942 figure, while receipts from peanuts in Texas were six times as great as in 1942 and

Garden May Set Record For 'Follies'

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A terrific advance sale, evidence of their ever-increasing popularity, Ice Follies of 1944 opens at Boston Garden tonight secure in the knowledge of having not only a successful but a record-breaking run here through Feb. 28.

This all-new version of the Follies, which brings back most of its favorites and introduces many new personalities, has already broken attendance records in all of the major cities in which it has played. Judging from advance reaction here, Boston may exceed Chicago, Hollywood, and New York, all of which cities contributed heavily to the more-than-a-million spectators who have already seen the show.

Eighth Time

Tonight will mark the eighth time that the Shipstads, Roy and Eddie, and their partner, Oscar Johnson, have brought the Follies to Boston. With them this year is a cast of more than 130 skaters who take part in 33 featured acts. Eight production numbers highlight the show, with comedy numbers and exhibitions by leading skaters skillfully interspersed.

Roy, Eddie, and Oscar, of course, continue to be the leading lights, but other notables of the skating world in the cast include Norah McCarthy, former Canadian ladies' champion; Betty Atkinson, the blonde baton swinger from California; Osborn Colson and Fran Claudet, the former once Canadian senior titlist and the latter a winner of the Canadian gold medal; Papez and Zwack, former Olympic competitors; Ruby Maxson; the Thomas twins; Heinie Brock, and tall Michael Kirby, winner two years ago of the Canadian men's singles championship.

Newcomers

Among the newcomers in starring roles are the Roberts, an adagio team; Bobby Blake, Irish skating dancer who takes Bobby Maxson's place with his sister, Ruby, in the Swing Waltz; Mary Robinette, featured soloist; Richard Rasmussen, youthful comedian; Helen Brad, promoted from the line; the Miltons, new comedy team; and Hazel Franklin, the English girl who made such an impression when she first skated in this country two years ago.

Production numbers, featuring brilliant costumes and unusual lighting, are entitled 18th Century Garden, Candyland, Derby Day, Reflections on the Water, Oriental Fantasy, Tahiti, Crazy Quilt Circus, and Precision in Plaid. The Reflections on the Water number contains the famous Swing Waltz, only holdover number from year to year, and in which all three co-owners, the Shipstads and Johnson will take part together for the first time.

Ice Follies will have an uninterrupted run at the Garden, with performances scheduled every evening and matinees on Saturdays and Sundays. Evening shows start at 8:30 p. m., and matinees at 2:30 p. m.

Starring in Ice Follies of 1944

Gabriel Moulin

In Opener at Boston Garden Tonight

Norah McCarthy, left, and Roy Shipstad will be welcomed back to Boston this evening as the ever-popular Ice Follies returns to the Hub for an engagement extending through Feb. 28. Norah will be making her second appearance here, having joined the show only a year ago, while Roy, of course, is one of the owners and has been with the Follies since they were founded.

Brooklyn Jeweler Quits Negotiating for Dodgers

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A bid of $1,010,000 has proved insufficient to buy a controlling interest in the Brooklyn Dodger National League baseball club.

Max C. Meyer, Brooklyn jeweler, made that disclosure last night in announcing he and his associates had decided to drop their efforts to purchase the club because "we were confronted with the proposition of assuming additional financial burdens which we felt we could not take on."

Salaries Due

Meyer did not explain the nature of the additional financial burdens, but persons acquainted with the club's financial setup indicated he may have referred to $150,000 or $200,000 in unpaid salaries due several directors of the club.

The Meyer group had hoped to purchase 75 per cent of the club's outstanding stock. Meyer explained they were ready to pay $260,000 for 25 per cent of the stock held by the Edward McKeever heirs and $750,000 for the 50 per cent held by the heirs of Charles Ebbets.

"That meant," he said, "we were putting $1,010,000 into the purchase, which is quite a lot of money. Then we learned of this additional financial burden and it was too much. Had we acquired the stock and met all obligations we would not have had a comfortable working capital. My experience in Boston taught me the load would be just too much. We consider it best at this time to retire from the negotiations."

Lose Four

Meyer referred to his former interest in the Boston National League club which he sold recently to a group of Boston contractors.

Meantime, Branch Rickey, president of the club, learned the Dodgers may not have the services of four players during the forthcoming season.

Outfielder Dixie Walker and catcher Bobby Bragan, both of whom live in Birmingham, Ala., notified the Dodger front office they have been reclassified 1-A. Pitcher Bill Sayles had enlisted in the Army Air Corps after passing a pre-induction physical examination at Portland, Ore. Star second baseman Billy Herman has applied for a job in a war plant near his New Albany, Ind., home.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—If it's free, what good is it? . . . That's a question raised by Paul Krichell, veteran Yankee scout, who argues that baseball clubs have hurt themselves by admitting too many kids to games without charge. . . . His theory is that the kids grow up to regard baseball as something they see free and they just won't pay for it. . . . "Branch Rickey thought he had a good idea when he started the 'Knothole Gangs' in St. Louis," says Krich, "but I can remember when we used to draw good crowds there and they don't draw them now." . . . Marine Bill Veeck, the Milwaukee Brewers' President, led his platoon over the obstacle course at San Diego, Calif. . . . Obviously the obstacles weren't set up by minor league boss W. G. Bramham, who stopped Bill cold last December.

* * *

The football Dodgers have just signed J. D. Langley, a tall, 215-pound tackle from Chattanooga University who has been coaching at Bremen, Ga. . . . Langley looks like a wrestler, teaches art, writes poetry, and has had one of his songs published. . . . "Now if he can just play football," adds Coach Pete Cawthon, "we will have a colorful player."

* * *

Add Richmond, Va., to the list of clubs with which the Giants will have working agreements this season . . . Colleague Bill King reports that American Hockey League owners are urging Al Sutphin to file a Stanley Cup challenge on behalf of his Cleveland club . . . The Barons hardly figure to beat the Canadiens or Red Wings, but the National Leaguers would find it hard to brush them off completely.

* * *

Bob Herrick, who played end on Greeley (Colo.) State College football teams six or eight years ago and later coached at Paonia, Colo., was a chief specialist in the Navy's "Gene Tunney" physical training setup at the time of the North African landings. Bob was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism during those operations and now, as an ensign, is an instructor in scout and reconnaissance raider operations at the Fort Pierce, Fla., Amphibious Training Base . . . Soldiers in Iceland soon will get a look at the Georgia Tech-Tulsa Sugar Bowl movie, which won't make them a bit warmer.

Cleveland Trio Maintains Pace At Top of List

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 15 (AP)—Three Cleveland players kept their individual American Hockey League scorings intact at the head of the procession last week with Thomas Burlington top man at 63 points due to a gain of three goals and five assists.

Lou Trudel and Les Cunningham tied for second place, the former with two goals and two assists for 57 and the latter with one goal and four assists.

Gaston Gauthier of Hershey barged into third place with a 52—two assists better than the previous week.

Gordon Sherritt of Indianapolis led the penalties, having 65 minutes and four majors, the same as the week before, and his runner-up was Victor Lynn, a teammate—61 minutes and two majors.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Burlington, Cleveland	27	36	63
Trudel, Cleveland	23	34	57
Cunningham, Cleveland	20	37	57
Gauthier, Hershey	27	25	52
Hunt, Buffalo	19	31	50
Bartholome, Cleveland	16	34	50
Thomson, Indianapolis	15	34	49
Horeck, Cleveland	22	23	45
Kilrea, Hershey	15	30	45
Hergert, Hershey	18	24	42
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	21	19	40

Sailors Praised

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Ed "Moose" Krause, Notre Dame basketball coach, told New York basketball writers yesterday that in his opinion, the Great Lakes team is the strongest in the Midwest. The Sailors have won 20 in a row and 27 out of 29 games. Krause thought De Paul was next best with Purdue his third choice. He predicted Purdue would win the Big Ten championship.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of War Manpower Commission, declines to advise baseball leagues as to whether they should operate this year.

Three Years Ago

Greg Rice sets new world indoor record of 8:53.4 for two miles at New York A. C. games; Leslie MacMitchell ties "competitive" record of 4:07.4 in winning Baxter mile.

Revolta Is Texas Open Golf Champ

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 15 (AP)—Golfdom's touring professionals prepared today to move into the Deep South with the McSpaden-Nelson monopoly on winter tournament titles broken by methodical Johnny Revolta, who captured the Texas open for his first major triumph in two years.

The Evanston, Ill., veteran shot a three-under-par 68 yesterday to take down $1,000 in War Bonds, while Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Philadelphia and Byron Nelson of Toledo, who between them had won all tournaments of the current swing prior to this one, finished in a tie for second. Revolta's total for 72 holes was 273. Nelson and McSpaden each ended up with 274.

The next stop on the tour is the New Orleans Open Feb. 25-28, then will come Gulfport, Miss.; Charlotte, N. C.; Durham, N. C.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Chattanooga, Tenn. P. G. A. President Ed Dudley said Greensboro, N. C., was offered the dates of March 9 and 11, but did not accept.

Revolta grinned broadly when he finished yesterday with a score just two strokes under the tournament record and said his putting touch finally had returned. Johnny registered birdies on three holes and pars on all others, then watched Nelson try to sink a 25-foot putt on No. 18 that would have given him a birdie and a tie for the lead. The ball stopped a foot and a half short.

Fulton Flies —By Pap'

THERE GOES MY WATCH
JOHN FULTON
THE FORMER STANFORD FLYER IS WEARING THE COLORS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO OLYMPIC CLUB
FULTON BROKE THE 660-YARD RECORD THAT HAD STOOD FOR 29 YEARS
IT'S THE FINISH THAT COUNTS
A CROSS-COUNTRY SPRINT, SO TO SPEAK
HIS TOUR TAKES IN THE BIG INDOOR MEETS IN NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO AND CLEVELAND
FULTON IS POINTING FOR THE NATIONAL A.A.U. INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Pap'

John Fulton, the former Stanford flyer who last spring cracked the world record for 660 yards and established a new American mark for 600 meters, is invading the East for a crack at the leading middle-distance runners on the board tracks. Wearing the colors of the San Francisco Olympic Club, Fulton tours New York, Boston, Chicago and Cleveland with the National championships in Madison Square Garden as his main objective.

Fulton had no experience on the boards before coming East but he has had little difficulty accustoming himself to the small tracks with sharp turns.

The Coast flyer ran 600 yards in the record-breaking time of 1:18.9 at Los Angeles on May 8, 1943. While this distance is seldom run outdoors the previous mark of 1:20.4, set by Homer Baker at Travers Island, N. Y., in 1914, has eluded the outstanding middle-distance aces since that time.

He won the Millrose 600 and the Boston A. A. 1,000.

Calihan's Record Beaten Again By Great Lakes Ace

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Feb. 15 (AP)—Bob Calihan's individual basketball scoring record for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station took another beating last night as Paul Armstrong led the Tars to their 20th consecutive victory.

Armstrong, former Indiana U. star, scored 21 points in the Sailors' 60-to-46 win over Purdue, bringing his total for 26 games to 310, two more than Calihan scored as a member of the 1941-42 Lakes team.

Herman Schaefer, Armstrong's running mate at Indiana and at the Station, was first to break Calihan's record and in 29 games he has scored 349 points. Great Lakes has lost only two games.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Montreal	25	4	7	57	156	78
Detroit	19	13	5	43	158	125
Toronto	18	18	3	39	165	142
Boston	16	18	4	36	166	181
Chicago	16	18	3	35	134	148
New York	6	29	2	14	124	229

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Sampson Naval Training Station 47, University of Rochester 32.

Around The Town In Sports

Competition There

In peacetime, the Boston Garden invitation track and field schedule would include the Prout and Veterans of Foreign Wars meets, as well as the B. A. A. show. Because of the manpower shortage in track's "name" field, and because meet officials figured that one big show was all the Hub could support in these days of diminished sports interest, the Prout and Veterans meets were dropped for the duration.

* * *

However, the gentlemen who did the suspending must have squirmed a little in their seats as they watched the B. A. A. show last Saturday evening. Once the 45-yards high hurdles trials opened the program, the jammed Garden completely forgot that such stars as Leslie MacMitchell, Greg Rice and Connie Warmerdam were missing. Competition is the thing, even though it is supplied by lesser lights in collegiate ranks and by high school boys.

* * *

With due respect to Gil Dodds' grand effort in the mile, we thought the best race of the night was the high school relay between Newton and English. The boy who ran that anchor leg for English, Court Ellis, put on one of the finest exhibitions of "heart" the crowd has seen in years. If any runner ever gave his all in a race it was Ellis. Giving him the Hallahan Trophy for the best effort of the meet would not have been out of order.

* * *

Shorthanded as usual on the road, the Boston Olympics will have their hands full against the Coast Guard in Baltimore tonight. Minus Ty Andersen, Gerry Desrosiers and Bob Jeremiah, the 'Pics will be running into a veritable buzz-saw in the Cutters' outfit, which still is much chagrined at having lost three out of four games to the local boys, and Messrs. Frankie Brimsek, Art Coulter, Johnny Mariucci, Alex Motter, and Joe Kucler will be trying to show their fellow servicemen it was all a mistake. Following tonight's game the Olympics are scheduled to meet Philadelphia Falcons in Phillie tomorrow night.

* * *

Lieut. Jim Britt of the Navy, who has been home on leave from action against the Japs in the Pacific, visited Braves Field yesterday afternoon. He says that the mere score of a big league ball game is enough to start a far-into-the-night discussion among the boys out there.

"The Dodgers may have made 15 errors and kicked away a 5-4 game to the Braves," said the former broadcaster of Red Sox and Braves games, smiling. "But as far as the kids in the Pacific are concerned, Boston defeated Brooklyn in the closest kind of a pitchers' battle. The quality of play means nothing to them. All they want is the score."

* * *

Briefs . . . With the Dodgers losing such players as Dixie Walker, Bobby Bragan, Billy Herman and Bill Sayles at one sitting, you wonder again who will be around to play big league ball by the middle of July . . . Tony Lupien, now in war work, has signed his 1944 Red Sox contract . . . Boston Latin won the City Schools Hockey League crown, with English a close second . . . Bill Shannon of Northeastern hockey fame is a Marine officer candidate applicant (V-12) at Camp Lejeune, New River, N. C.

A. L. Clubs Have 260 on Rosters

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (AP)—There are 196 American League baseball players in military service but the eight clubs have a total of 260 players on their rosters for the 1944 season.

The league's annual Red Book today disclosed the number now available, but there might be some cut off by draft into service before the season opener April 21.

Chicago and Washington have the most players, each 39, while St. Louis has 35, followed by New York and Cleveland with 32 each; Philadelphia, 30; Boston, 26; and Detroit, 25.

Hall at Second for A's

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (AP)—With Pete Suder slated for induction, Connie Mack indicated he expected to play Irv Hall at second base for the Philadelphia Athletics, leaving rookie Edgar Busch to handle shortstop. George Kell, another newcomer, will be at third and Dick Siebert at first.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Catholic U. 49, American U. 34.
Franklin and Marshall 44, Albright 38.
Floyd Bennett Field 42, Bendix Aviation 35.
Philadelphia Coast Guards 52, Lakehurst Naval Air Station 43.
St. Francis 46, Brooklyn C. 41.

South

Fairmont State (W. Va.) 52, Owens Illinois 32.
Louisiana State 46, 335th Bomb Group 41.

Midwest

Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 41, Washburn 40.
Great Lakes 60, Purdue 46.
Iowa Seahawks-Olathe Naval Air Sta. (canceled).
Fort Sheridan 52, Camp Ellis 48.
Iowa State 58, Nebraska 35.
Depauw V-5 37, Indiana State T. 33.
Camp Grant 56, Minnesota 38.
McPherson C. (Kan.) 37, Baker 19.
Wentworth Military Academy 49, St. Paul's C. 29.
Scott Field 53, Washington U. (Mo.) 47.

West

Denver Ambrose-Legion 74, Ft. Logan 46.
Salt Lake Army Air Base 51, Camp Kearns 37.
Eckers 53, Hill Field 22.
Lowry Field 71, Peterson Field Fliers 50.
Whitman 53, Northwest Nazarene 31.
San Diego Naval Training Sta. 62, Compton Junior C. 37.

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(Continued from previous page)

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LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2.—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast, 7/6. LANGHAM 2079.

LONDON—Private hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster—H. and C., comfortable beds lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. Miss Baker, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SEIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently reconditioned; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Eames

SOUTHPORT.—(Talbot Private Hotel) Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; caravans near. Phone 30001

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONES— F. WARREN & CO'S COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
66 NEW OXFORD STREET
LONDON W. C. 1

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6385
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
Under Our Own Experts' Supervision
BEARMANS Ltd.
LEYTONSTONE Tel. Ley: 1131 Ext. 10.

LONDON E. Wanstead

DOREEN SPEAR
Ladies' Hairdresser
29, High Street, Wanstead
'Phone Wanstead 3934

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

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Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd
East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

BLACKBURN

You won't be cold if you're coaled by
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Sleet St., Blackburn

BOLTON

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	O	R	F	U				W						
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ENGLAND

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Chisleer 273 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
30 Departments
Offer You Highest Quality in the Most Varied Merchandise
Telephone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

EVERYTHING FOR YOUR HOME
No matter what you may be requiring for your home, we are sure to be able to offer you the finest selection that is today possible, and at prices which create far better values.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
Phone 9540 BRADFORD (3 lines)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2489
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

DERBY

DAVID S. BUTLER Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058. Ex. 4

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

Purveyor of English and Scotch Meat
TELEPHONE 31952
Joseph Demaine
4 and 5 ST. CHAD'S PARADE
FAR HEADINGLEY, LEEDS, 6

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry, Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 1957
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Woodley 2410 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHILDREN'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

TEEGE'S
(E. & T. Rodwell)
The Home-Made Cake Shop
For the best possible war-time quality and service.
66, Stockport Rd. Levenshulme Opp. St. Peter's Church

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc. Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions Furniture Fabrics
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.
BLAckfriars 6666

SHOES WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

FAMILY WASH
for
EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

The Bon Marche
Underwear
Wolsey, Vedonis, Kayser, Bondor
Corsets: J. B., W. F. and TWILFIT
All leading makes in
Hosiery: Bed Jackets: Dressing Gowns
Cardigans and Jumpers
Maids' Caps, Aprons, Dresses
3, THE POULTRY, NOTTINGHAM

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45480

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for
A. R. P. Blinds for Houses, Shops and Factories.
Phone 75478

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, Spotland Road
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Personal Supervision 'Phone 3487
Church and Table Decorations

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 3931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. J. ACKROYD
HUNTER'S BAR
for
Soft Furnishings, Curtains, Pelmets and Cushions
PHONE 61839

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

"THE SMARTEST SHOP IN TOWN"
for
MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Ladies' Gowns, Suits, Coats
Ladies' Hairdressing
also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS
and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
OF PINSTONE ST. Tel. 24205

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 45262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service. Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence.
335-337, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN
★ Let our 24 windows, representative of over 40 Fashions and Household Departments, be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN
PIM BROS. LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
MEN'S TAILORING
Unsurpassed for Style and Finish
Suits and Overcoats made to measure at moderate prices
SWITZER & CO., LTD. Grafton St., Dublin

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin.
Branches:
48, Highfield Road, Rathgar
24, Sandymount Green
50, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
56, Dublin Street, Carlow
93, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
112, O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
38 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

GLASGOW

Established 1904 Telephone: Western 943
WALTER G. HYSLOP
(Peter S. Irving, Proprietor)
Musical Instrument Merchant
Pianoforte and Organ Tuning and Repairing Expert
132, Byres Road, Glasgow, W. 2.

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW

Scottish Woollens
Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

PRINTERS PAPER MERCHANTS MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
Wilson Patrick & Co
ST. VINCENT STATIONERY WORKS GLASGOW, C.2

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogue on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
263, Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2
(Under Central Station Bridge)

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2011
GLASGOW W 2

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the best in
LADIES' TAILORING
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J. W. BLACK
64 KNOWE ST GLASGOW

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3616

HELENSBURGH

THE NORMAN TAILOR & VALET SERVICE
Helensburgh, 1. Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairs and Invisible Mending, Relining, Alterations, Garments for Turning, Silk Stockings Repairs, Shirts, new fronts, etc. Send for price list. Call or post your parcel.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

'Flying Elephants'

Silent Patrol of the Skies

The sausages of World War I have become the flying elephants of the present war. Both, of course, are merely the barrage balloons that float lazily in the skies as a protective umbrella guarding vital war industries, bridges, railheads and public utility installations essential to the life of cities.

Barrage balloons played a silent

Silent Sentinels

but effective role in the defense of British cities during the blitz. Not a single bridge across the Thames at London, for instance, has yet been damaged by Nazi bombs. Not a single hit or even a near miss has been recorded on the Forth Bridge near Edinburgh, despite repeated attempts by enemy raiders to damage this famous cantilever span.

The Forth Bridge was one of the first legitimate military objectives marked for destruction by Göring's bombers. First attacked in the opening week of the war in Sept. 1939, it has been the target of enemy bombers on many subsequent raids. Barrage balloons can be given their fair share of credit for the successful defense of this half-century-old structure.

The "flying elephants," as they are intimately called by the man in the street, prevent dive bombing. They also prevent bombers from making the run lengthwise along the bridge, thus limiting attacks to sidewise approach and considerably lessening the chances of a direct hit.

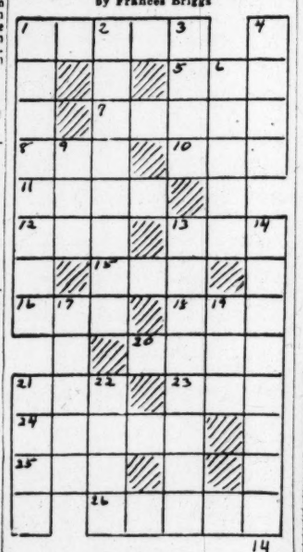
Once the enemy raiders make their run across the bridge they are bracketed by a concentration of flak from both banks of the Firth of Forth. As a result, this Scottish span has probably cost the Nazis as many planes as any individual target in the British Isles—thanks largely to the silent patrol of the flying elephants of the skies.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is good, a strong hold in the day of trouble; and he knoweth them that trust in him.*—NAHUM 1:7

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Corfiotes are natives of what island?
5—Mark aimed at in curling is what?
7—What are arranged in semicircle in Venezuelan flag?
8—Who was an ancient Italian goddess of the harvest?
10—To strike.
11—What is measured by the udometer?
13—Collection of sayings.
15—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
18—And not.
16—What adjective suffix means "full of"?
18—What is an Indian tree with soft red wood?
20—What was first name of Miss Held, French-American actress?
21—Devoured.
23—According to Aesop, what insect was saved by Dove?
24—What is the monetary unit of Costa Rica?
25—Writing fluid.
26—What is a city of southwestern New York?

Down

1—Where is Rocky Mountain National Park?
2—What persons would you expect to find living in an isba?
3—What State bounds 1 Down on west?
4—Springfield, Pa., was birthplace of what noted artist?
6—What is first name of author of "The Road Back"?
9—Broad and shallow dish.
12—What term is used to designate the heavy guns used in warfare?
14—What is a long-distance running race?
17—What is first name of Sinclair, American author?
19—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
21—Sour substance.
22—What is name of a city of Nevada?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Today's Quotation

Some sleep when they should keep awake, and some forget what they should remember, and this is the cause why some pilgrims come off losers. Pilgrims should watch and remember.—JOHN BUNYAN

Did You Ever Wonder

How New Uses of Ceramics Are Replacing Metals That Are Scarce in Wartime?

Ceramics have been defined as products made from earth or clay by the agency of fire, such as pottery, glass, enamels, cement, etc. Ceramics being non-metallic, their use in place of iron, steel, etc., offers a clear-cut saving in these strategic metals.

One striking and radically new application of ceramics in place of metals is in the Agamatic coal range. This new cook stove involves the use of only 80 pounds of metal (about 10 per cent of its total weight) in its construction. The firebox, ovens, etc., are completely imbedded in insulating rock wool, which makes it extremely economical as regards fuel consumption. Its daily anthracite coal requirements have been estimated at ten pounds.

Besides saving on strategic metals and fuel, the Agamatic stove (a product of the Agamatic Range Corp., Summit, N. J.) should "wear" indefinitely. Unless broken by some sort of accident, the ceramic parts should be about as permanent as ancient pottery, being more resistant than metals to deterioration due to heat and corrosive gases.

While particularly valuable at this time because of the critical materials it saves, the Agamatic range is by no means merely an evanescent "Victory model." Its many good qualities, plus the fact that it is expected that the retail price may be lower than that of all-metal stoves, are expected to find a permanent place for the new ceramic stove in the postwar world.

Other ceramic products of some significance include coal chutes lined (amazingly enough) with glass which is more resistant than iron or steel to abrasion and to corrosion.

For certain types of airplane engines, tests are being made on exhaust stacks which are made of welded sheet iron and coated inside and out with porcelain enamel. This ceramic coating not only serves to protect the iron against the ravages of rust and corrosion, but also holds heat and guards against the metal becoming brittle and breaking down through re-enameling. Automobile mufflers may also be ceramic coated with similiar effect.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Extra Noise

The taxi was a very ancient one and had taken on unusually long time to reach its destination.

As the passenger paid his fare, he remarked:

"How do you manage when your fare is in a desperate hurry?

"Ah," said the driver, leaning toward the passenger, confidentally, "I keep on changin' me gears an' 'onking me 'ooter."

—Exchange

Willing Candidates

A young couple asked the parson to marry them immediately following the Sunday morning service. When the time came, the minister arose to say:

"Will those who wish to be united in holy bonds of matrimony please come forward?"

There was a great stir as thirteen women and one man approached the altar.—Quote.

More Browns

"John, how many Rembrandts do you suppose there are?"

"Well, depends on—I mean, why not look it up in the telephone directory?"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"Didn't I tell you never to pick on the maid during low tide!"

Let's Cut Out Depression Talk

There is so much being written about a depression following this war that we will have one if we do not quit talking about it. Depressions can come and be real enough without stimulation and anticipation. Many of the real causes of depressions are purely psychological, a state of mind, the children of wrong thinking. It is like a run on a bank. If people get the idea a bank is not very strong, they begin to withdraw their money. It can develop into a run and the bank can be compelled to close its doors. Such a bank could be perfectly solvent at the time the run started. But nevertheless when deposits get below a certain point, the bank must close its doors. Frankly there is no reason or justification to anticipate a letdown for a long time after the war is over. The demand for civilian goods is going to be tremendous. There will be a deluge of public and private building, new houses, new store buildings, more city and rural paving. Business concerns now so short handed will hire more and better help and improve their services. Millions will want new cars, ice boxes, washing machines, farmers must have new machinery.

We will be feeding the world for several years. But if we are reactionary in our thinking, if we just insist we are going to have hard times, we most certainly will have them. We are all guilty here. Let's cut it out.—Eagle Grove (Iowa) Eagle.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Robert Drake

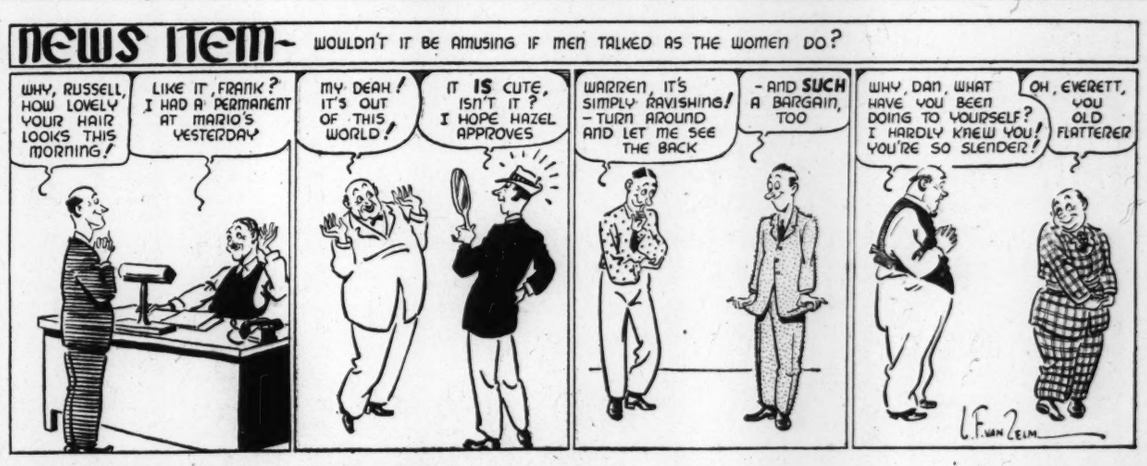
Can you interpret this human-interest picture in half a dozen words? Our readers are invited to submit appropriate captions for the above photograph, and on Tuesday, Feb. 29, the best 10, with the names of contributors, will be published on this page.

Brevities

A Swiss frontier guard fired a shot at what he described as a strange animal attempting to cross into Switzerland. One theory is that it was a German scapegoat.—Punch.

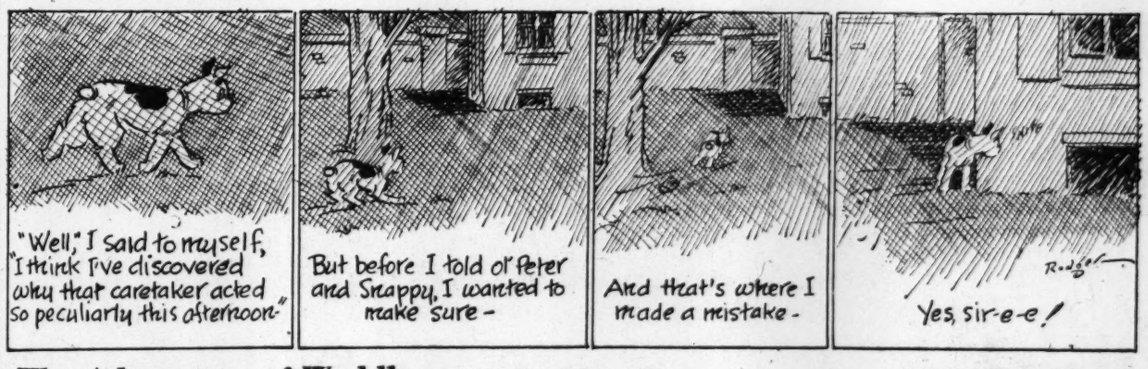
There's no shortage of the type of fuel that makes a political pot boil.—Indianapolis News.

NEWS ITEM— WOULDN'T IT BE AMUSING IF MEN TALKED AS THE WOMEN DO?


WHY, RUSSELL, HOW LOVELY YOUR HAIR LOOKS THIS MORNING!
LIKE IT, FRANK? I HAD A PERMANENT AT MARIO'S YESTERDAY
MY DEAH! IT'S OUT OF THIS WORLD!
IT IS CUTE, ISN'T IT? I HOPE HAZEL APPROVES
WARREN, IT'S SIMPLY RAVISHING! - TURN AROUND AND LET ME SEE THE BACK
- AND SUCH A BARGAIN, TOO
WHY, DAN, WHAT HAVE YOU BEEN DOING TO YOURSELF? I HARDLY KNEW YOU! YOU'RE SO SLENDER!
OH, EVERETT, YOU OLD FLATTERER
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Mistake*—

By RODGERS


"Well," I said to myself, "I think I've discovered why that caretaker acted so peculiarly this afternoon"
But before I told Peter and Snappy, I wanted to make sure -
And that's where I made a mistake -
Yes, sir-e-e!
R. Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Attention, Please!*

By THE HAGERS

For hours I flew but found no trace Of either land or air corps base.
At last I heard a motor's drone; The base to him was not unknown.
I looked and found my note tied tight, Then speeded up, with land in sight.
An aviator saw me drop. He worked right on when I cried, "Stop!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

In a Maze of Brackets

The House Committee on Ways and Means, under whose suzerainty comes responsibility for originating the Nation's revenue bills, is at least showing sensitivity to public thought by choosing this moment of painful national computations to attempt a simplification of the income tax. We can only warn our readers that it was during a time when the Committee had a similar objective in view that the present mess was conjured up.

Pay-as-you-go (or "pay-as-you-grope" as the wags have it) and the withholding tax were both adopted for reasons, among others, of simplicity. And the preliminary resolution of the Committee's newest effort is hardly a model of clarity:

> It is agreed that it is the sense of the Committee that substantially the same amount of revenue be collected from individual income taxpayers as is produced by present law and that as far as practicable the same amounts be collected from the same individuals, all of which is for the purpose which is desired by the Committee to accomplish all simplification of individual income tax returns as is possible.

Whew!

Well, if the Committee really wants to do something constructive, here are some of the chief complicating problems and some suggested opportunities:

1. The Victory Tax which has a different net income basis than the regular income tax and which therefore requires double computation. This might easily be repealed and income tax increased to make up the difference except for the fact that because of its basic lower exemption upwards of 9,000,000 low-income persons now paying about $592,000,000 would escape direct Federal taxes. A feasible way to reach these people with an income tax remains to be found.

2. The earned-income credit, which is intended to cause taxes to bear more lightly on those who earn their money than on those who get it from interest, etc. This credit, worthwhile in motive, is really largely ineffective in application and in the cause of simplification might well be figured into the regular tax.

3. The present withholding rate of 20 per cent of income above family exemptions is not quite accurate. An increase to 22 per cent figured individually and not by wage brackets should make possible elimination of the present complicating preliminary and supplementary estimates of income and even final returns at least for those 3 out of 4 persons whose income is wholly from wages, and who are not in the upper brackets.

4. Allowance of a general percentage for all deductions, as now permitted those using the short-form return, would certainly simplify matters, But such allowance would necessarily be capricious, and would certainly put a price on simplification. However, it could hardly be more capricious, or more costly, than the present ruling that $350 is sufficient allowance for the yearly support of a dependent.

Speaking of Hats

The British House of Commons, adept as it may be at grasping the bull by the horns, has come to grips with no pensive Ferdinand when it tackles the question of women's hats.

Hugh Dalton, Chairman of the Board of Trade, when challenged to explain the price and shape of the latest Spring millinery models, promptly dove for the nearest foxhole.

A man who could undoubtedly stand his ground through no end of parliamentary fireworks over partition for Ireland or the independence of India, Mr. Dalton knows when to take cover.

Who, indeed, that wished to enjoy the benefits of his social security would be so brash as to attempt to place an arbitrary value upon a woman's hat. It can't be done. A hat may have any one of a number of values—all of them intangible.

For instance, who can deny the value of hats as a morale builder? On the other hand, there are hats which are noted chiefly for their nuisance value—particularly in the movies. Then there are hats that have, shall we say, a certain "face" value.

After all, a woman doesn't buy a hat just because it's a hat. It's what it *does* for her that counts. For the hat that catches the eye may be the one that also "catches the guy," as every millinery-conscious female knows.

Now, Mr. Dalton, would you mind moving over?

This Is So Sudden

Did Wendell Willkie consciously choose February 14 to ask the American people—or first the Republican Party—to be his Valentine? Should citizens act like a presidential nominee being formally notified of his selection—although able to read it in the papers for weeks past? Should they make an acceptance speech? If so, it might go something like this:

"Oh, Wendell, this is so sudden! I don't know what to say—I really will have to think about it. There are others, you know. What's that? You are only asking for a fair field and no favors? Well, I can't say no to that. In fact, I like your forthright ways. I know where you stand, and that is more than I can say about most of my other beaus. Sometimes I'm not sure whether they want me or not. One of them seems to want me to do the proposing, but even though it's leap year, I'll have to be very sure before I do anything like that. And you are the only one who comes right out with things that help me decide. I can't give you my answer just yet, Wendell, but your courage and honesty go a long way with me."

Is It Funny?

Now that President Roosevelt has spiked that tale about Marshal Stalin "bopping" Marshal Timoshenko at Teheran, is that all that is to be done? Are the American press and public going to take it as a "good story" even if utterly untrue and just wait to be imposed upon by another such fake? Is it funny?

Probably the Russian leaders have learned to make allowances for the fantastic irresponsibility of large sections of the American press. Probably no serious damage will be done to Russian-American understanding by this latest insult. But if that understanding is to become a pillar of peace the American press and public can hardly go on enjoying stories which attempt to picture Russian leaders as Keystone "cops." There is a hang-over of unfriendly thinking here which should be cleaned up.

The writing and publishing of such a story—put out with bald-faced lack of authority and with newspaper men able to find out from eye-witnesses, if they did not know already, that Timoshenko was not even at Teheran—was inexcusable. This is a new low in irresponsibility, and ought not to be taken as a joke.

Monasteries and War

Since the Nazis were already established in and around the Benedictine monastery on Monte Cassino, the Vatican could not appeal against bombardment of that strategic site without making these enemies of Christianity the immediate beneficiaries of the appeal. Nevertheless Vatican authorities requested that the monastery be spared bombardment. To fulfill the request Allied commanders would have had to expose their men to otherwise avoidable death and mutilation before the the enemy's guns. Monte Cassino is a position offering great advantages for observation and, indeed, commanding approaches to the Garigliano Valley.

Obviously the appeal of the Vatican spokesmen could not be heeded by Allied commanders. It was a case of American lives and the lives of Allied troops against the preservation of buildings. The military code calls for avoidance of destruction of sacred buildings wherever possible. But it states that those known to be used for military purposes by the enemy are legitimate objects of attack.

The Nazis believe they have a very handy psychological weapon in the sacred buildings of Italy. They have not hesitated to install themselves in this monastery or at Castel Gandolfo, the papal summer residence, and in both cases the Nazis have hoped to embarrass the Allies by evoking pleas from the Vatican authorities on behalf of the buildings used as Nazi strongholds.

As the Nazis and Fascists once sought to hide behind the Roman Catholic Church as they advanced from aggression to aggression, so now in their retreat they seek to hide behind its shrines. But it is a case of lives against buildings, of Protestant, Jewish and Roman Catholic lives. Monasteries, churches, convents have often figured centrally in historic battles. Had the Nazis succeeded in establishing a new precedent at Monte Cassino or Castel Gandolfo, their retreat toward Rome would have become more comfortable every few miles.

It's Possible

MAYBE WHEN THE UNITED NATIONS REALLY UNITE HE'LL STOP BOTHERING YOU!
TICKLISH BORDER QUESTIONS
SOVIET-POLISH PROBLEM
PUBLIC OPINION

American English

The Bookshelf

The final volume has now been issued of A DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH, edited by Sir William A. Craigie and James R. Hulbert. Part XX, Virginian Dogwood—Zu-Zu (University of Chicago Press. $4). It continues the popular adjective Virginia and includes also such important adjectives as west and western, whaling, white, wild, and yellow. Wideawake for a soft felt hat reminds us that the American language boasts many good words for hats, from coonskin and beegum to ten-gallon sombrero.

Water-gap and windgap stand for the imagination with which our forefathers met with descriptive terms the challenge of the American landscape. Waiter girl, that awkward sister of waitress, is typical of our addiction to compounds. Yarrup and yucker, two of the many aliases of the flicker, bring to mind that some of the most pungent coinages in American are echoic formations, among which whippoorwill, yawp, and whack are included in this part.

* * *

Whistling is, like whittling, a pastime dear to the American heart, and we have put it into the heartsblood of our national idiom. To pay for one's whistle is to pay the piper. And to pay too dear for one's whistle is to pay the piper more than his piping is worth.

The way of Americans with way is a caution. We sing way down upon the Swanee River, we live way back in the woods, we come from away off thar, we drive way out West, we point way over yonder, and sometimes we are way ahead of time. In fact, there are no two ways about it: we have a way-up (i. e., a bang-up) time with way, and just for good measure, we are wont to want to see each other the worst way.

To go where the woodbine twineth, a phrase with a fine fall, means to depart for regions unknown, where the lion roareth and the whangdoodle mourneth for her firstborn. That jocose coinage, whangdoodle, is here, both in the sense of the fabulous animal referred to above and in the attributive sense of loud and noisy. Here also struts whoop-jamboree, a slang-whanger of an adjective; here also shouts Mark Twain's whoop-jamboreehoo, an earlier whoopee, which goes the whole hog of agglutination and adds a hoo to whoop-jamboree.

* * *

To speak of the far-famed Wenham Lake ice is to retire to the quiet mood of rural peace. In the middle decades of the last century, our clippers carried ice from this Massachusetts lake to all quarters of the globe and gave similes to poets: "Eyes as clear as Wenham ice," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes. Wenham became a generic name for ice from other ponds. Some of it, at least, came from Cambridge's Fresh Pond, the Everetts told Lady Emmaline Stuart Wortley when she visited them in the summer of 1850.

Every reading man who is at all word-conscious has special information on American words, which will enable him to fill in gaps in this dictionary. What we all should do is to send our information in to the Department of English of the University of Chicago for use in supplementary volumes. This is every American's dictionary of his own language. The more he co-operates with its editorial staff, the more complete and helpful will be his dictionary. R. M. H.

Spiritualized Democracy

A spiritualized democracy is on the way. It, in fact, is here. It knocks on every door. It is a Christianity made up, as years go by, of men and women into whose lives the Christian essentials have emerged, who in consequence live every day a personal religion, share every day, with all who need, as all do need, the better part. . . . We shall solve our every problem. We shall also make easier the solution of the problems of the world.—From "The Better Part," by LYMAN B. POWELL. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

Our Readers Say—

With the AMG in Sicily

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor on AMG by Duncan Rowe prompts me to write you about the experience of my husband, who was a member of the Monitor's staff in Italy before the European war, and is now serving somewhere in Italy with the Allied Forces of Occupation. He is Second Lieut. John Wells Atkinson of Pasadena, Calif. His letters give something of the more human side of AMG's activities. Early in November, 1943, he wrote:

"I wish they would let me tell you all that is going on over here—work calculated to make over the government and administration of this island for the benefit of the people, which job, if we are successful, will be something new in Sicily's 2,500 years of foreign domination and something tangible on the credit side of what we are fighting for in this war. I've been charged with the job of getting 35,000 people, suddenly released from Fascism, into the habit of governing themselves and to believe that while Americans did bring liberty, we mean also to have some kind of order. Anyway, that's the burden of my moral lectures delivered at every session of my weekly summary courts as I send some gesticulating individual to the municipal *carcere* to cool off and think the whole thing over.

"This island, for 30 centuries ravished by conquerors and neglected by rulers, is now threatened from a new quarter: its own people. Will they see and heed the warning finger that liberty has cocked in their direction—all of them, from the dissatisfied sulphur miners, who have a clear claim on a higher bread ration, down to the merely ardent young men who forget that they still live in a land where signorinas are under the law's protection until they are married?

"There are really fine people over here who somehow escaped the purge of Fascism and today are carrying the burden of making a new Sicily. One is a journalist-lawyer whom I found in one of my smaller communes and made mayor of my largest, where he did a magnificent job until the governor got wind of him and yanked him into the big city where he is now a deputy in the provincial cabinet.

"Another is the governor himself, a dead ringer both in appearance and manner for the Mexican revolutionary hero, Benito Juarez, except that Juarez probably was not given to kissing a man on both cheeks.

"Still another is the leader of the Free Sicily movement, who last week at the inauguration of the new mayor for my largest commune (to succeed the journalist-lawyer) made a masterly address to the townspeople from the balcony of the city hall, and the people cheered."

Arlington, Va. ELLEN ATKINSON

Nearer Than We Think?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my deep appreciation of the splendid letter on "Neutral Eire" which appeared in a recent Christian Science Monitor. It is so fair and so enlightening that I feel that its value cannot well be overestimated, and I am glad that it appeared in the columns of a paper whose stand for fairness and justice is proverbial.

To the names of the Irish heroes in this war cited by the writer of the letter, I would like to add that of a Dublin lad named Garland who was the first member of the RAF to receive the highest award for bravery which England has to bestow—the Victoria Cross.

And let us not forget that had Premier De Valera so wished he could have done much to prevent the host of men and women from Eire who are helping England in her war effort from leaving the country for that purpose. It certainly seems to be to his credit that he has never attempted to do so.

Personally I like to think that at heart the two countries are nearer together than, perhaps, we have been habituated to think of them. M. H. C.

Shrewsbury, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Oil for the Shoes of America?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

It was a year ago that our son, who is a high-school cadet, returned home on his bicycle one day with the electrifying announcement that the Government had given him a pair of shoes.

We are prepared for about anything in our family, so we just said: "Pair of shoes, eh? Fine! When do we get the wallpaper on the baby's room where she spilled the orange juice?"

Savoir faire is the motto of our family.

But there the shoes were. He had them on. If you have ever tried to extract information from a high-school senior, you can imagine the problem that then arose. He communicates thoughts by a series of grunts and helpful monosyllables. Ultimately, we wormed from him the following facts: They weren't really his shoes. He had to give them back after he tested them. The Bureau of Standards was trying out a new oil-and-wax treatment for soles. He had to make weekly reports. All the cadets did. Knowing the treatment our son gives shoes customarily, we could only marvel at the unerring instinct of the Government. Who says bureaucracy is inefficient?

Well, we turned the matter over to our son and forgot about it. But last week it all came back again, suddenly, in a news story.

The United States Army, it seems, now treats all shoes by the new wax-and-oil method tested and endorsed by the Bureau of Standards. Tests conducted by high-school students in Washington show that shoe leather so treated lasts 25 to 50 per cent longer. The cost of applying the new system is nominal, say 2 or 3 cents. The use of the new processes would save civilian consumers $285,000,000 a year. It would also save shoe leather for war.

* * *

This all sounds good, doesn't it? Particularly to the family of the cadet who practically proved the whole thing and saved consumers $285,000,000 a year. But—oddly enough—this wasn't the story at all.

The facts came out before the Senate Kilgore Committee. And the story was that this valuable new process for lengthening the life of shoes which the Army has adopted is not being applied to civilian shoes. Why? Well, it's a mystery. There is an acute shortage of leather. But many civilian shoe manufacturers are not oil-processing them.

* * *

Senator Kilgore last week indignantly demanded why. Lawrence B. Sheppard, chief of WPB's Leather Division, who is president of the Hanover Shoe Company in private life, offered answers. He was only one of several witnesses. Here is what they said:

J. G. Schnitzer, chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Leather, said his group had recommended a mandatory order to WPB for the new process as long ago as May 19, 1943.

Dickson Reck, acting Director of OPA's Standards Division, said only poorer leather is now available for civilians.

Fred L. Ayers, consultant under Reck, said some cheap shoe soles are now "well-nigh worthless," but can be improved by oil treatment.

Caroline F. Ware of the American Association of University Women said quality deterioration is particularly serious in children's shoes, and amounts to an over-all increase of 42 per cent in prices.

However, OPA consultant Paul C. Wolfer, former shoe manufacturer, said that shoe manufacturers will not adopt the process voluntarily because some of them fear it will interfere with business.

And Leather-Chief Sheppard was quoted as saying that oil treatments are all right, but there is "no clearly discernible" consumer demand for them.

So there you are, folks. Those are the facts in the case from the time our son arrived home with new Government shoes to Mr. Sheppard's explanation.

The question I am asking today is, Do consumers really want longer-lasting shoes, or don't they?

(EDITOR'S NOTE: On another page in today's paper appears a statement from Louis H. Selvage, President of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, explaining why shoe manufacturers believe an order requiring oil treatment of leather soles would be impracticable.)

Good Neighbors in the Cotton Fields

The Good Neighbor Policy was not just something to read about on our Texas farm last summer. We lived it for three weeks. When our cotton was ready to be picked, Mexicans from the border came to pick it. They drove all night in a big truck to reach our farm—30 of them—from grandmother, aged 90, to wee Angeletta, aged three weeks.

Soon they were settled in our cabins and as much at home as though they had lived here for years. At once they began to wash. Tubs were set up under a big fig tree. Each family took a turn. The fences blossomed into clotheslines.

Early in the morning they started out, dragging the long sacks. The girls and women wore slacks or long dresses made of denim that swept the ground. All wore sunbonnets. The mothers with babies were a little late going out. Each baby was placed on a quilt under some weeds. It was not safe to drive in the field. The "widow" left her baby with little sister, who would let it play for hours in a tub of cold water.

A truck with scales was placed in the field. Lopaz, the boss, weighed the cotton and took it to the gin. When the pickers' sacks were full they came to the wagon, weighed it, emptied it, got a drink, and started out again, talking very little. At noon they came in, ate, took a nap, then worked till dark. Mexicans eat very little, but they cook at all hours.

At night our friends were in bed early. By Thursday they did not work so hard. Friday still slower, and Saturday no one worked at all. All of them, babies included, bathed and went to town in the big truck and stayed until very late.

The streets in "Mexican town" were lined with these big trucks. It was like a carnival. Merchants had their wares displayed in vacant lots.

Some friends they met in town arrived next day and wanted to pick with them. All the cabins were full, but Lopaz gave them his cabin and he and his family moved into the tractor shed. More friends arrived and were made at home in the garage.

My guests in the garage were a mature woman with four grown children who could pick a bale of cotton each day. All the money was given to "mama." They slept under my window on the gravel drive. Each morning I was awakened by them washing their faces. I never knew anyone could wash so well in so little water.

While they were in the field "mama" and I smiled at each other. When she learned I spoke no Spanish, she decided to teach me. I had picked flowers, she pointed to them and gave me the Spanish word.

When at last the cotton was all gone and it was time for them to move on, we felt we were parting with old friends. We had learned to love our neighbors and I'm sure they loved us. For as the big truck rolled down the road, brown hands were waving until they were out of sight.

NANELLE V. PFEIFFER

Mirror of World Opinion

A Mother's Program

Another year is here and our sons are still away, fighting for freedom and a chance to build a new world. . . .

What about us, their mothers? What can we do to deserve such gallant sons? They are struggling against a tyranny that would overwhelm the world. Ours is the battle to make Canada a land worth fighting for. We can be an inspired army on the home front fighting for a spirit in the country. We must have clear objectives:

1. Let us fight for sound homes for the whole nation.

2. Let us fight for the schools that will produce the best possible citizens—men who will put their country's welfare before their own selfish interests.

3. Let us fight for the healing of all the bitterness that exists in industry, that management and labor may work and build together for the benefit of all.

4. Let us fight for a real understanding between all the races of Canada. . . .

Let us begin to fight now. There is no time to be lost.—A mother's article in the *Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph*.

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